FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PACT DEFENSE MINISTERS' MEETING RESULTS REPORTED

Zhivkov Calls for Cohesion

AU071148 Sofia BTA in German 1117 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Sofia, 7 Dec (BTA) -- Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, received the ministers of defense of the Warsaw Pact states in Sofia today.

Todor Zhivkov was briefed on the proceedings and results of the regular session of the Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers Committee. He stressed that under the circumstances of the present extremely tense international situation, the further consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the fraternal peoples and armies of the Warsaw Pact states is of particular importance, so that they may oppose the aggressive plans of the United States and of its NATO allies.

The meeting proceeded in an extremely cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Dzhurov Closing Speech

AU071746 Sofia BTA in English 1727 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Sofia, December 7 (BTA) -- The regular sitting of the Committee of the Defence Ministers of the Warsaw Pact states has successfully ended its work, said today Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of the defence, who presided over the sitting.

In his final speech Dobri Dzhurov stressed that the decisions taken will contribute to the further strengthening of the defensive capability of the Warsaw Pact for raising the combat ability and the fighting efficiency of both the allied armed forces and of each states' army.

The sitting unanimously support Mr Yuriy Andropov's declaration and the readiness to reply through practical measures to the policy pursued by the USA and NATO which is the main source of the military danger.

"The allied armed strength, the high combat ability and readiness of the allied armed forces have a sobering effect on the reactionary forces of the West and force the leaders of the imperialist states to restrain from the use of a armed force against us", he said.

Dobri Dzhurov expressed confidence that the fraternal cooperation will continue in the future to develop actively and fruitfully, that each member-country of the Warsaw Pact will give a considerable contribution to the fulfillment of the adopted decisions.

Most Ministers Depart

AU071528 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Army General Dobri Dzhurov has given a luncheon in honor of those attending the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers Committee. Later, the following ministers left Bulgaria:

Army General Heinz Hoffman, GDR minister of defense; Colonel General Florian Siwicki, Poland's minister of defense; Colonel General Constantin Olteanu, Romania's minister of defense; Army General Lajos Czinege, Hungary's minister of defense; Army General Martin Dzur, Czechoslovak minister of defense; Soviet Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states; and Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states.

At Sofia airport they were ceremoniously seen off by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense; Colonel General Velko Palin, chief of the Military-Administrative Department at the BCP Central Committee; Colonel General Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of defense and chief of staff of the Bulgarian People's Army; Colonel General Kiril Kosev, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army; deputy ministers of national defense, generals, and officers; by Colonel General Vladimir Yakushin, representative of the chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states to the Bulgarian People's Army; by ambassadors and military attaches of the Warsaw Pact countries accredited to Bulgaria.

BTA on Results

AU071740 Sofia BTA in English 1725 GMT 7 Dec 83

["On the Reults of the Sitting of the Warsaw Treaty Defense Ministers Committee" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Dec 8 (BTA) -- The regular sitting of the Committee of the Ministers of Defense of the Warsaw Pact states was held in Sofia, December 5 through 7, 1983, under the chairmanship of Army General Dobri Dzhurov, Bulgaria's minister of defence.

The sitting was attended by the defence ministers of the Warsaw Pact states, the commander-in-chief of the Allied Armed Forces, and the chief of the Allied Armed Forces headquarters.

The Committee of the Defence Ministers discussed questions of the practical activity of the Allied Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states, taking into consideration the situation created in Europe, in the spirit of the Prague Political Declaration of January 5, 1983, and the joint declaration of party and state leaders of seven socialist states of June 28, 1983, and adopted respective decisions.

The sitting proceeded in a businesslike atmosphere, one of friendship and mutual understanding.

TANJUG Reports Meeting

LD072246 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2111 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow, Dec 7 (TANJUG) -- The Warsaw Pact defence ministers made corresponding decisions "taking into account the situation created in Europe," it is said in an announcement after a meeting or the highest-placed military personages of the East European military-political alliance, which ended in Sofia today, Wednesday.

It was not announced what the decisions were about. Informed circles in Moscow assert that the Sofia meeting discussed, and probably decided on, the enlargement of the number of countries within this alliance in which the USSR could site new missiles to counterbalance NATO missiles in Western Europe.

It is believed that Bulgaria, the host of this meeting, is among these countries. It was also officially stressed here earlier that Bulgaria is jeopardized by medium-range U.S. missiles to be installed at the Italian Comiso base in Sicily.

[Words indistinct] This is confirmed also in a brief announcement from the Sofia meeting which said that the defence ministers' decisions were based on the Political Declaration from the Warsaw Pact summit in Prague last January, and on the joint statement by the Warsaw Pact states' leaders in Moscow late last June.

A communique issued at the beginning of the Sofia meeting said that representatives of all the six Warsaw Pact states (Hungary, German D.R., Poland, Romania, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia), were taking part in the meeting. However, the information about the end of the meeting did not state the meeting participants.

The comander in chief of Joint Command of the Armed Forces, Marshal Viktor Kulikov, and the chief of staff, Army Gen. Anatoliy Gribkov, took part in the work of the Sofia meeting.

BRIEFS

CEMA MEETING IN GDR -- On 29 November the 59th meeting of the permanent commission of CEMA in the field of nonferrous metallurgy started in Gera. It will discuss measures to implement the decisions of the 37th CEMA meeting especially for coordinating the development of the nonferrous metallurgy of the member-countries, its further technological development, and the economic and rational use of nonferrous metals including secondary raw materials. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Nov 83 p 2 AU]

CEMA FOODSTUFF COMMISSION -- The permanent commission of CEMA for cooperation in the field of foodstuff industry opened its 41st meeting in Berlin on 22 November. At the opening Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and permanent GDR representative to CEMA, stressed the increasing demands to cooperation in CEMA. The meeting concentrates on the measures adopted by the 37th CEMA meeting for cooperation to improve the supply of the people of the CEMA member-countries with foodstuffs. The GDR delegation is headed by Udo-Dieter Wange, GDR minister for district-managed industry and foodstuff industry. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Nov 83 p 2 AU]

FOREIGN LEADERS' GREETINGS ON NATIONAL DAY

SFRY's Planinc

AU071040 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 2 Dec 83 p 3

[Greetings telegram from Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY, to Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, on occasion of the 39th anniversary of Albania's liberation]

[Text] On the occasion of the national day of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, I send greetings and wishes for the well-being of the people of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania on behalf of the Federal Executive Council.

GDR's Honecker, Stoph

AU061925 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 1 Dec 83 p 3

[Message from Erich Honecker, chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR to Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania]

[Text] On the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the 39th anniversary of liberation from fascism and the establishment of the people's power, we convey to the Albanian people best greetings from the people of the GDR.

We wish the Albanian people many successes in the country's construction for the good of socialism and peace.

Bulgarian State Council

AU061927 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 1 Dec 83 p 3

[Message from the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Presidium of People's Assembly of People's Socialist Republic of Albania]

[Text] On the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the founding of the people's Socialist Repbulic of Albania, the Bulgarian people send to the fraternal Albanian people greetings and most sincere wishes for successes in socialist construction. Our poeple desire to develop relations between our two countries in the spirit of traditional friendship and cooperation, for the benefit of peace and socialism.

CSSR's Husak

AU071042 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 2 Dec 83 p 3

[Greetings telegram from Gustav Husak, president of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, to Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Repubic of Albania, on occasion of the 39th anniversary of Albania's liberation]

[Text] On occasion of the national day of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, which marks the 39th anniversary of Albania's liberation, I have the honor to send you, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and all the Albanian people, my best wishes for success in the construction of your homeland.

Castro Greetings

AU061924 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 1 Dec 83 p 3

[Message from Fidel Castro Ruz, chairman of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, to Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania]

[Text] On the occasion of the 39th anniversary of Albania's victory over Hitlerite fascism, it is my pleasure to convey to you our cordial greetings in the name of the people, the Council of State, and the Government of Cuba.

I avail myself of this opportunity to convey to the Albanian people our best wishes for their well-being and prosperity.

Cuban Assembly President

AU071037 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 2 Dec 83 p 3

[Greetings telegram from Flavio Bravo Pardo, president of the National Assembly of the People's Government of the Republic of Cuba, to Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, on occasion of the 39th anniversary of the liberation]

[Text] On the occasion of the commemoration of 29 November, your country's national holiday, I have the pleasure to send you greetings on behalf of the National Assembly of the People's Government of the Republic of Cuba, its deputies, and myself personally. We desire that parliamentary relations may develop and that we may work together for the benefit of peace and the reduction of international tension as the major objective in the present situation in which mankind lives.

Ethiopia's Mariam

AU061928 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 1 Dec 83 p 3

[Message From Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Commission to Organize the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, and Supreme Commander of the Revolutionary Army to Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania]

[Text] In the name of the government and people of Socialist Ethiopia, as well as personally, I would like to convey to you, and through you to the Government and people of Albania, warm wishes on the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express my best wishes for your personal well-being and the prosperity of the Albanian people.

BRIEFS

WRITERS DELEGATION TO FRANCE -- In the framework of cultural exchanges between Albania and France, a delegation of the Union of Writers and Artists of Albania left today for France, where it will participate in the colloquium on Albanian literature and national indentity to be held in Paris. The delegation is led by Dritero Agolli, chairman of the union. [Summary] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 24 Nov 83 AU]

BTA CONDEMNS LATEST U.S. BOMBINGS IN LEBANON

AU071927 Sofia BTA in English 1848 GMT 7 Dec 83

["Declaration of the BTA" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 7 (BTA) -- To the order of its Government the U.S. militarism has carried out another criminal act -- U.S. jet fighters have carried out a barbarous bombardment upon a number of mountainous regions in Lebanon, including positions of the Lebanese national patriotic forces and of Syrian troops members of the all-Arab peace-making forces. The aim of this assault has been to force the Lebanese people to reconcile with the so-called Israeli-Lebanese agreement which is in variance with their vital interests, as well as to create favourable conditions for launching a direct aggression against they Syrian Arab Republic, which firmly opposes to the plans of imperialism and Zionism in the region of the Middle East.

Through their aggressive acts the USA and Israel have violated the cease-fire treaty in Lebanon and through this they have once again confirmed that the presence of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Middle East poses a threat to the independence and the sovereignty of all Arab states.

It is impressing that this bandit act has been carried out immediately after the meeting of the U.S. and Israeli rulers at which concrete decisions have been taken in the spirit of a "strategical alliance" between the USA and Israel which is overtly directed against the Arab countries and peoples. The results are already at hand -- the tension in the Middle East has strained ever more, the danger for peace and the security not only in the reigon but on a wider scale has increased.

Through their aggressive act the USA and Israel have once again demonstrated their neglect of the generally accepted norms of international law, of the decisions taken by the UN General Assembly and the Security Council for settling the crisis of the Middle East, for restoring Lebanon's sovereignty and for guaranteeing its territorial integrity.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria resolutely condemns this new bloody criminal act of the U.S. militarist circles, the attempts of the U.S. and Israeli governments to force their will, through dictate and blackmailing, on the Arab states. She confirms her staunch solidarity with the peoples of Syria, Lebanon and the other Arab states which defend their national independence. It is not through threats and armed force but through peaceful efforts alone of all the parties concerned that a lasting and just peace could be established and that the legal rights and interests of all states and peoples in the region of the Middle East could be guaranteed.

GREETINGS TO LAOS ON NATIONAL DAY REPORTED

BK0221312 Vientiane KPL in English 0938 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Vientiane, December 2 (KPL) -- A national day greetings from the Bulgarian leaders was sent to Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP [Lao People's Revolutionary Party], chairman of the Council of Ministers and to Souphanouvong, president of the Republic and of the People's Supreme Assembly.

The greeting message was jointly sent by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the State Council; and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria.

In their warm greetings, the Bulgarian leaders said:

"The victory of the patriotic Lao scored after having waged long years of struggle for national liberation and independence has opened the path for the realization of radical socio-economic transformation in Laos.

"The Bulgarian communists, and workers sincerely rejoice in the success of the Lao people in the development of the fields of economy, and culture along with success in safeguarding the revolutionary fruits. Such achievements are possible thanks to the guidance of the LPRP and due to close cooperation among the Lao people, the Soviet Union people and those of other socialist countries."

On Lao foreign policy, the Bulgarian leaders noted:

"The People's Republic of Bulgaria holds high esteem for the constant foreign policy of peace of the LPDR aiming for the establishment of relations of good neighbour and comprehension in Southeast Asia.

"We totally support the efforts of the three Indochinese countries regarding the normalisation of the situation in the region which has been worsened by acts of imperialism and reaction. This is to ascertain peace, security and cooperation in this part of the world."

On the relation between the two countries, the telegram underlined:

"We are deeply satisfied with the fruitful development of the relation of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples.

"We are convinced that the enhancement and deepening of these fraternal relations based on Marxist-Leninist principles and socialist internationalism will serve the interests of both people serving the reinforcement of the unity of the socialist countries, rendering strength to common struggle for peace, progress and socialism."

The message finally wished the Lao side to victoriously implement the resolutions of the third party congress in view to lay socialist foundation and for the brilliant future of the Lao people.

Petur Mladenov, foreign minister of Bulgaria, on this occasion, also sent warm greeting message to his Lao counterpart -- Phoun Sepaseut.

CONSTRUCTIONAL TZAR IN USSR BIGGEST FOREIGN GROUP

AU061946 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Sofia, De. 6/BTA/ -- Bulgarian builders are taking part in the construction of projects on the territory of the Soviet Union for fifteen years already. The Bulgarian building presence in the Soviet Union, as Mr Bogomil Nikolov, the Bulgarian deputy minister of building and architecture, told journalists, is a lasting policy. The benefits of this policy are mutually shared. For Bulgaria it comes as the possibility granted to the country to receive such precious for the national economy raw materials as are the iron ore, oil and natural gas and what is more at prices much lower than on the international market.

Where and what are the Bulgarians building? Substantial is the Bulgarian presence in Western Siberia -- Tyumen and Surgut, where houses, hospitals, kindergartens, hostels and cultural clubs are under construction. In Central Asia -- Mubarak and Gazli [spelling as received] where the Bulgarians are taking part in the construction of gas-processing works and of blocks of flats. In northern Caucasus they are working at the compressor stations and the gas-deposits.

The Bulgarians are building the most sophisticated projects of the Soviet metallurgy, among which the Oskol metallurgical works and two mining combines of the Kurks magnetic anomaly.

The Bulgarian builders are the biggest group among all the other foreign builders, who have worked or are currently working on the territory of the Soviet Union. Actually every third Bulgarian builder has worked in the Soviet Union.

BRIEFS

REPRESENTATIVE IN VIENNA -- Vienna, November 30 (BTA) -- Bulgaria's permanent representative at the international organizations in Vienna, Mr Khristo Popov, presented his credentials today to the representative of the UN secretary general, Mr Nowafak Allaf [spelling as received], director of the International Centre in Vienna. At the ensuing talks Mr Allaf underlined Bulgaria's notable contribution to the work of the international organizations in Vienna. Possibilities for a still wider cooperation were stated. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1353 GMT 30 Nov 83 AU]

SOVIET DEPUTY AGRICULTURAL MINISTER -- A delegation of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture paid a visit to Bulgaria. The delegation was headed by Lev Kuznetsov, deputy minister of agriculture. Together with officials from the Bulgarian Ministry of Chemical Industry the Soviet guests discussed opportunities for the further specialization in the production of veterinerian-medical preparations and for expanding their mutual deliveries in the period up to 1990. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Nov 83 p 6 AU]

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH HUNGARY -- A protocol on the exchange of goods and payments for 1984 was signed between Bulgaria and Hungary. The protocol was signed in Sofia between Marin Marinov, deputy minister of foreign trade, and Otto Herkner, Hungarian deputy minister of foreign trade. The signing ceremony was attended by Jeno Sebestyen, Hungarian ambassador to Bulgaria. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Nov 83 p 8 AU]

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENOUNCES U.S. MOVES IN LEBANON

LD071816 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has issued a statement on the situation in the Near East.

The statement notes that the latest barbaric actions of American Armed Forces on the territory of Lebanon represent a new, convincing proof of the fact that the United States, in its unscrupulous race after its imperialist goals in the Near East, has decided on the policy of crude strength. The most reactionary militaristic and Zionist circles in the United States intentionally step up tension in the Near East and endeavor to create for themselves prerequisites for the further broadening of their direct interference in the affairs of the people of this region.

These goals are to be served also by the agreement just concluded on the further strengthening of the so-called strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel, whose first tragic results are aggressive attacks on Lebanon and Syria.

Czechoslovakia resolutely condemns the aggressive U.S. actions, which are in direct contravention of the Security Council's resolutions adopted in the interest of ensuring the sovereignty, independence, and territorial unity of Lebanon. Czechoslovakia expresses its permanent solidarity with the fight of the nations of Lebanon, Syria, and other Arab countries against expansionist and imperialist plans, and appeals to all progressive and honest people in the world, and the entire international community, to actively resist the implementation of further stages of the aggressive intentions of the United States and Israel in the Near East.

FOJTIK SPEAKS ON USSR AID, MISSILE ISSUE

AU071546 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Dec 83 p 2

["Speech by Comrade Jan Fojtik," CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and secretary, at the opening of the "Most Loyal Friends" exhibition in honor of the 40th anniversary of the signing of the CSSR-USSR Treaty on Friendship, Mutual Assistance, and Postwar Cooperation, in the Klement Gottwald Museum in Prague on 5 December"]

[Excerpts] Today scarcely anybody could realistically imagine how our national economy would have developed during the past 10 years without the crude oil, gas, iron ore, and other vitally important raw materials that we can import from the Soviet Union. The long-term program of comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union relieves us of worries for the future. This is an invaluable factor, if we consider the present world situation, if we think of the unemployment, inflation, and social insecurity that are steadily and threateningly growing in the capitalist states and particularly affecting a considerable number of members of the younger generation, who are vainly striving to attain dignified employment.

But the most fatefully important thing today, and one directly linked with our nations' long efforts for a happy and free life, is to ensure peace, the main and most reliable world guarantor of which is the Soviet Union.

On innumerable occasions the Soviet Union has proved that socialism and peace are inseparable. But this is true only because it knows how to defend peace. All those who believed that the Soviet Union could be driven to its knees have totally miscalculated. Hitler roared for the whole world to hear that communism was a plague that must be wiped out, and that the Soviet Union was allegedly threatening world civilization. Like Reagan today, Hitler also used to present himself as the protector of this civilization. He tried to intimidate everybody by speaking of the Soviet threat; like Reagan, he too claimed that all evil stems from the Soviet Union. At the same time he declared that the Soviet Union is a "giant with clay feet." And he miscalculated. And let us believe that his shameful downfall and his portentious fate will tempt nobody to try to attain the laurels he had been longing for, and was even about to grasp. We do not advise anybody, Comrade Yuriy Andropov declared, to try to test the Soviet Union's strength.

Contemporary Czechoslovakia is a firm component of the socialist community, of the Warsaw Pact, of the broad front of anti-imperialist forces -- among other things exactly because it keeps in mind the lesson taught it by its Western allies at Munich and because it has drawn the right conclusions from the entire Hitler adventure. We also know that the peace policy of the Soviet Union and of the countries of real socialism is supported more and more actively by a powerful antiwar movement which is growing every day.

Mankind has begun to realize more and more clearly the terrible danger of nuclear war, and not only to realize it, but also to oppose more and more resolutely all those who reject the Soviet Union's peace proposals and initiatives, who hamper peace negotiations between states with different social systems by erecting constant obstructions, all those who subordinate the cause of peace to their narrow class power interests and who are promoting, again and again, in harmony with the directives issued by the U.S. military-industrial complex, the armament rounds and who also are enlarging and modernizing the arsenals of nuclear armament and other weapons intended to wipe out nations.

Of course, the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact states cannot be content with merely submitting peace proposals and initiatives. On no account can they permit the United States and the NATO countries to acquire military-strategic supremacy. The American imperialists are striving in every way to acquire this supremacy. They would then want to dictate to the world the conditions of a "Pax Americana," which would ensure their dominant position in the world. This should also enable them to rectify the "historic error" represented, as Reagan said, by communism. He sees a communist position or a communist way of thinking wherever people do not fully identify themselves with the doctrines proclaimed by him. The criminal actions against Grenada, Nicaragua, Syria, the Lebanese patriots, as well as a number of other steps prove the aggressive nature of American imperialism. They also show how the American Government would act if it were sure of having military supremacy over the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

If the American Government has now opened its shameful game, in which it used the European Continent as a stake without the least regard for the sovereign will of the citizens of Western Europe, then it is clear that it is not enough to declare peace, and even less to beg for peace -- this is out of the question. Imperialism has not the least regard for pleading. It is as Comrade Antonin Zapotocky used to say: The weak ones get beaten. Imperialists must not be permitted to play with the thought of a first nuclear strike. They must not doubt for a single moment that they would become the victims of their own hazardous game.

The Czechoslovak people has grasped the inevitability of countermeasures which follow from the deployment of intermediate-range, first-strike missiles on FRG territory and on that of Great Britain and certain other NATO states. The Czechoslovak people also identify themselves with Yuriy Andropov's declaration of 24 November, which points out the imperative need to accelerate work to ensure the military balance between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. These measures, set in the accords adopted by the CSSR and USSR Governments, are steps that have been foisted on us. They fully correspond to the historic experience of our peoples, an experience that has sufficiently taught them about the most adverse consequences of any wavering, or even the least defeatism and a resignation of the primary duty of any true patriotism -- a patriotism that wells up from the deepest springs of love for one's homeland and of respect both for its glorious past and its socialist present, a patriotism characterized by high responsibility for the peaceful future of one's own country.

In the spirit of this responsibility, which the CPCZ realizes that it has toward our peoples, its Central Committee conducted its recent deliberations. The resolution of the Ninth CPCZ Central Committee Session expresses the firm conviction that Czechoslovakia's working people will develop with all the necessary energy and devote all their strength to further developing their fatherland, consolidating its economic and spiritual potential, and strengthening its defense capability.

JAKES, TU LEADER SPEAK AT SLOVAK CC SESSION

Jakes Views Economy

AU061223 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Dec 83 p 2

[Excerpts] Today we return to the CPSL Central Committee session that was held on 30 November in Bratislava, and to the statement made there by Comrade Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary. Among other things, Comrade Jakes said:

The ninth CPCZ Central Committee session assessed the fulfillment of conclusions adopted for our economic and social development in 1983 and for the entire past period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan; it also approved the tasks of the 1984 state plan. It was no coincidence that the discussion of issues on the further development of our national economy was closely tied to the assessment of the current complicated international situation, which not only enhances the exacting nature of the tasks set by the 16th CPCZ Congress and contained in the concept of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, but also stipulates the imperative need to consistently fulfill and overfulfill them. It is from this that we must proceed in elaborating the plan and in establishing conditions for adopting progressive tasks in the organizations' economic plans.

The session concretely showed us where we are successful, and where our needs have not been satisfied and available possibilities not utilized. In realizing the planned tasks, our attention must be concentrated -- and I want to stress this again -- on the resolution of the eighth session of the party's Central Committee. It represents a lasting task; its significance becomes yet more prominent, particularly in the present period, in connection with our dealing with the exacting external and internal conditions of economic development and of the complicated foreign-political relations caused by the aggressive U.S. policy. The rapid implementation of the results of R & D in production practice frequently incurs certain risks and affects production technology and supplier-consignee relations. Certain producers are still striving to find an easier path toward fulfilling the planned tasks, demanding a reduction of production tasks, and making insufficient use of the possibilities offered by scientific-technical progress.

This short-sighted approach must be overcome; with the aid of the plan and of economic instruments, and also through direct management measures, we must exert pressure on the enterprises to influence their implementation of the R & D results and their speedy application in production.

The use of R & D will substantially enable us to resolve an issue that is vitally important to our economy -- the enhancement of our production's export capabilities and the achievement of higher prices in exports. We know that the complicated and exacting nature of this task is enhanced by the discrimination suffered by our republic from the developed capitalist states, which begins with embargoes on the imports of modern machinery and equipment, and continues with raw materials and deliberate obstacles for our exports of traditional products, and so forth. The only way to assert ourselves against the harsh competition abroad is to produce what the consumer is interested in, to achieve high quality and top world standards of products with a well-organized service, and to adhere to delivery deadlines.

The implementation of the intensification process also depends on the realization of structural changes in our national economy. These processes can be, above all, realized through the further development of socialist economic integration, a deepening cooperation with the Soviet Union, which is our largest trade partner -- our trade with this country represents 42 percent of our entire export -- and also through increased mutual specialization and cooperation in production. We know that the structure of our economy -- as it was shaped in the past -- places considerable demands on fuels and energy and is unsuitable in the current situation and under current conditions. That is why we must achieve lower material inputs and their higher valorization. In carrying out structural changes we must devote increased attention to deepening our cooperation with the Soviet Union, particularly in preparing the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the long-term development plan for our economy up to 1995.

We also have considerable reserves in capital construction, which are an important tool for realizing the structural changes and for implementing the results of R & D in practice. We are also dissatified with the ensurance of investments in certain state target programs, particularly programs for rationalizing fuel consumption, and with the efficacy achieved in newly built capital assets.

It is a serious matter that in many respects we are not yet achieving harmony between the structure of production and its use. Despite the measures taken, the demand for certain prodcuts has not been satisfied, whereas other products are increasing our inventories, which are excessive as it is.

We also have considerable reserves in the implementation of the Set of Measures, in the management and planning activities of enterprises and intra-enterprise formations, as well as in the implementation of cost-accounting [khosraschet] and the utilization of material interests in linkage with ensuring harmony between the growth or labor productivity and wages. We also have reserves and shortcomings in Slovakia's economy, as we were told here by Comrade Martinka. The reserves must be used more resolutely, and the shrtcomings overcome more speedily, in the interests of fulfilling the demanding tasks of 1984.

There was not and is not one socially significant task in building the socialist society, whose realization will not be determined primarily by the people, by their work, by their attitude toward the party's policy and toward socialism. This also applies to the 1984 plan -- and all the more so, since it will be taking place under complicated international conditions. This demands a better organization and utilization of the working people's initiative, a more purposeful orientation toward the qualitative aspects of the reproduction process -- such as the implementation of the results of R & D, the improvement of quality, the acceleration of innovation, the reduction of material and energy consumption in production, the reduction of costs, and greater thrift in all working places.

This cannot be done without improving the party's organization and mass-political work, as well as that of trade unions -- or without improving the activities of management, from the central bodies on down. This requires a critical and exacting assessment -- at the party's members' meetings in January -- of the current work results and of the positive and negative aspects of these results; this also requires ensuring a uniform course in deliberating on and fulfilling the tasks of the 1984 state plan.

We must constantly combine our efforts with the explanation of international issues. We must explain particularly to the young people -- as the ninth CPCZ Central Committee session stressed -- that, in the struggle for peace and against the aggressive war policy of the United States and its NATO allies, it is imperative to step up the defense capability of our own fatherland and that of the entire socialist camp. In this respect we fully support Comrade Andropov's latest declaration which speaks of the Soviet Union's imperative measures for strengthening both its own, and also our, defense capability. The imperialists feel respect only for the strong, for the comprehensively prepared. That is why we must work better, more efficiently, and more productively than heretofore, not only to maintain our people's high living standards and further consolidate their social guarantees, but also to ensure the defense of our fatherland. This makes it all the more topical to improve our mass-political and ideological work. We must not only explain our tasks and win the working people to them, we must also effectively ward off the U.S. efforts to achieve, side by side with military supremacy over the socialist countries, supremacy in the ideological sphere.

For this purpose, the United States is using the services of various heckling transmitters, which it regards as the best weapons in the "war of words." The purpose of their activities is to disorient the citizens of the socialist countries, to evoke distrust and concern, and to undermine loyalty to socialism. That is why we must enhance the militancy and convincingness of our propaganda.

In conclusion, permit me to thank the CPSL for its full support for the ninth CPCZ Central Committee session and its policy in general, as well as for the active and responsible approach to the realization of this policy; permit me to wish you to successfully accomplish this year's tasks and to overfulfill in a desirable manner the state plan for 1984.

TU LEADER URGES RESPONSIVENESS

AU061843 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Dec 83 p 4

[Speech by Ladislav Abraham, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak Trade Union Council, during discussion at 30 November Bratislava session of the CPSL Central Committee]

[Excerpts] While positive results of talks between trade union and state and economic bodies prevail, we are not satisfied with the fact that the orientation of these talks, their results, and their contribution to solving national economic tasks and the working people's work and social needs have many shortcomings and unused potentials. Since their existence depends on the management of plants, enterprises, and economic production units, many trade union functionaries still lack the courage to include in the agenda of their joint talks what are sometimes fundamental vital needs of the working people and to be persistently assertive in their solution. They do not realize that it is in these joint talks that they must fulfill the irreplaceable role and duty of trade unions vis-a-vis the workers class and other working people. This is not only true of the joint talks held in plants and enterprises but also of the talks conducted by middle-level and higher trade union bodies with ministries and general directorates or regional and district national committees.

In this connection, I would also like to mention cooperation between the Slovak Trade Union Council and the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic. We have drawn the attention of our government to the essential need to tackle some urgent problems. For example, there are grave, longstanding shortcomings in the accumulation of products, the sale of which has not been ensured; in supplier-user relations; in the small impact of wages on motivation; etc. All this adversely influences not so much the salaries of the higher-placed economic personnel and it has no bearing whatsoever on the salaries of state employees but -- owing to incorrectly set indices governing monetary incentives -- it often has a negative influence on the wages of workers. Although the report of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium reacts to this and other facts, we are gravely concerned that, irrespective of the fact that the Seventh 5-Year Plan Tasks for 1984 have been known for a long time, there has once again not been any broad participation of the working people in task setting. Some trade union bodies were unable to express their position within the set deadlines because they received the draft plan either too late or only after it was handed over to the superior agency. We will do everything that can be done! We will instruct trade union bodies and organizations to discuss the 1984 plan at the workplaces in retrospect, so that at least at this stage the working people get a chance to acquaint themselves with their tasks.

We are also too slow in eliminating the causes of many long-term problems in the development of our national economy. This is confirmed by the comments of working people during current interviews accompanying the exchange of trade union membership cards. They rightly criticize shortcomings in the organiation of labor and production and in the supplies of raw and industrial materials and spare parts; the slow introduction of new technology; the persistant shortage of some types of protective work aids; etc. We realize that these problems cannot be resolved to the full satisfaction of everyone within a short period. But we are drawing attention to these problems because their solution is too slow and because the working people in plants and enterprises do not yet palpably feel the results of the joint efforts of state, economic, and trade union bodies and organizations.

We are aware of the fact that the solution of these problems will be made ever more difficult by the international situation, the aggravation of which is unprecedented. That is why we emphasize the need to deepen and improve cooperation between state, economic, and trade union bodies.

JAKES, HOFFMANN ADDRESS PRAGUE TU COUNCIL PLENUM

Jakes Address

LD072224 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] The sixth plenary meeting of the Central Council of Trade Unions continued in Prague today with a debate on the report of the Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions on the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement's share in securing the tasks of the 1984 national economic plan and in scientific technological development.

Milos Jakes, presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, praised the courses of the debate which confirmed the full support of our Revolutionary Trade Union Movement for the conclusions of the eighth and ninth sessions of the party's Central Committee, its uniquivocal agreement with the measures of the Czechoslovak Government and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted in the interest of strengthening our countries' defense and securing a balance of forces.

Milos Jakes said that despite the positive results achieved and the increasing dynamism of the development of the national economy, it is necessary to note that about 20 percent of enterprises do not fulfill the planned tasks. He pointed to the significance of deepening the cooperation of trade union organs and the economic leadership in implementing the tasks of the national economic plan. He also said that an important prerequisite for increasing the efficiency of the national economy is the rapid implementation of the results of science and technology into practice. These issues must have an increasingly important place in trade union work and the working people's initiative must be focused on them. He recalled the singificance of further broadening the activity of comprehensive rationalization brigades, the implementation of progressive experiences and methods of work, suggestions for improvement and for rationalization, and deepening the cooperation of trade unions with the Czechoslovak Scientific-Techological Society.

Comrade Milos Jakes also stressed that implementation of demands for high quality and for rapid implementation of scientific-technological development are not possible without strengthening discipline in all spheres. He expressed the conviction that, from this point of view, trade unions will play an important role in organizing implementation of the planned tasks and in eradicating shortcomings.

Hoffman Gives Closing Speech

LD080053 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] The sixth plenary meeting of the Central Council of Trade unions ended in Prague today. The resolution adopted expressed full support for the decision of the federal government, following an agreement with the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, on the siting of operational-tactical missile complexes on Czechoslovak territory.

The Central Council of Trade Unions also expressed the conviction that unity and heightened capacity for action by the peace forces can stop feverish arming.

Delivering the closing speech Karel Hoffman, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, stressed that the dis discussion showed the responsible, critical, and self-critical approach and determination of trade unionists to participate in ensuring the goals of next year's national economic plan and the speedy application of scientific-technical development. He also recalled that in order to fulfill this aim, it is necessary to act jointly with the economic lead leadership to push through joint discussions between trade union and economic bodies as a permanent system for solving problems and urgent questions and for revealing reserves in the interest of further developing our socialist society and strengthening the role of trade unions.

CPCZ DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOSCOW 2 DEC

LD030048 Bratislava Domestic Service in Solvak 2030 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] A CPCZ delegation led by Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today returned to Prague from Moscow. In the USSR the delegation was informed of the CPSU's experiences in organizational and political activity in the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The members of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation also held talks with workers of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and visited the Belorussian SSR where they held talks at the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party.

HONECKER, CSSR'S STROUGAL CONCLUDE TALKS

LD071424 U.S. Missiles Condemned

LD071424 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1241 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Berlin, 7 Dec (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council, received for a friendly discussion today Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Government. Lubomir Strougal conveyed cordial and fraternal greetings from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, which were equally cordially recprocated by Erich Honecker.

Erich Honecker and Lubomir Strougal praised the close, unshakable alliance between the SED and the CPCZ, on whose basis friendly relations between the two states and peoples have reached a high level. They noted with deep satisfaction that the goals of the 1877 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance are increasingly becoming living reality. They stressed the firm determination of the GDR and CSSR to continue in the future to do everything possible to strengthen the cooperation between the two countries in all spheres of social life in the service of socialism and peace.

The two sides briefed each other on the implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and the 16th CPCZ Congress. They expressed particular regard for the important achievements by the two countries' workers in further shaping the advanced socialist society in the GDR and the CSSR. The two politicians stressed the outstanding importance of the firm alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal states for strengthening socialism as it really exists on an all-round basis and for safeguarding peace.

In an exchange of views on international affairs Erich Honecker and Lubomir Strougal noted that world peace has never, since the end of World War II, been as seriously threatened as it is at present as a result of the policy of confrontation and arms buildup pursued by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, particularly the United States. They strongly condemned the deployment of new U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons, which has begun in the FRG and other Western European states, as a step toward further aggravating international tensions. They stressed the firm will of their countries not to permit the destruction of the existing military balance and always to take the necessary measures to guarantee their security. At the same time they expressed their deep conviction that the socialist states, together with all other peace forces, are in a position to banish the threat of a nuclear inferno and to secure peace on a lasting basis. The GDR and CSSR will do everything within their power, alongside the USSR and the other states of the socialist community, to solve the most burning issue of the present, the question of war and peace, in the interests of present and future generations.

Present at the discussion, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, was Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. Also present were the two countries' ambassadors, Helmut Ziebart and Pavel Sadovsky.

Strougal Departs

LD071539 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1431 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Berlin, 7 Dec (ADN) -- CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal ended his 2-day visit to the GDR this afternoon and left for home. He was given a cordial send-off from Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Willi Stoph.

'Press Statement' Reported

LD071831 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1719 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Berlin, 7 Dec (ADN) -- The heads of Governments of the GDR and the CSSR, Willi Stoph and Lubomir Strougal, have reaffirmed the demand by their states and peoples for the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Western Europe to be stopped and the deployment which has already taken place to be reversed. In a joint press statement on the meeting of the two prime ministers in the GDR, which was published today, they noted that the deployment of American medium-range missiles of strategic significance in Western Europe has introduced a new and dangerous round of the nuclear arms race.

In this connection both sides pointed to the share of responsibility of the governments of the countries where deployment is taking place, above all of the Government of the FRG, for this NATO step which is against all reason and the stated will of the peoples.

They stressed their full agreement with the measures contained in the statement by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, of November 24, 1983. The GDR and the CSSR are determined, together with the USSR, to take all necessary measures in the interests of their own security and that of all peoples.

They also stressed the general urgency of effective agreements for arms control and disarmament, especially in the nuclear sphere. In this connection the prime ministers recalled the peace proposals of the Warsaw Pact member-states submitted by the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee in Prague in January 1983 and by the meeting of the highest representatives of seven socialist countries in Moscow in June 1983.

The two representatives welcomed the agreements reached in Helsinki for the first stage of the conference on confidence and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe.

During the discussion of further international problems, Willi Stoph and Lubomir Strougal condemned the United State's aggression against Grenada and called for the immediate withdrawal of the invasion troops from the country. They strongly opposed the latest escalation of the acts of aggression by the United States and Israel in Lebanon and warned of the danger to peace in the Middle East and the whole world which resulted from this. They assured the Syrian Arab Republic, the PLO, and all progressive forces who oppose this adventurist policy of their solidarity.

The chairmen of the Councils of Ministers expressed satisfaction with the fact that relations between the two socialist states and their peoples are developing consistently and successfully in all sectors in accordance with the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance of 3 October 1977. The close alliance and trusting cooperation between the two fraternal parties has had a decisive mobilizing effect on this.

The positive development in economic cooperation finds expression in the fact that the exchange of goods between the states has continued to consistently increase by comparison with former years. An increase of 7 percent is expected for 1983. At present, some 80 bilateral treaties exist between the GDR and the CSSR. Over and above this, both countries are involved in 97 multilateral agreements on specialization and cooperation. The central planning bodies and the Joint Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation have been instructed to arrange the extension of the validity of the existing treaties for the year 1986-1990. It was noted with satisfaction that purposeful work was continuing on the implementation of the government agreement on the reduction of air pollution and its effects.

Within the framework of the coordination of the plans for the period 1986-1990, proposals for a long-term effective increase in the production and planned exchange of consumer goods are being worked out by the industrial ministries and the planning bodies.

The two sides welcomed progress achieved in the development of closer ties between both states and peoples. In so doing they stressed the significant contribution made by direct relations in all spheres of social life as well as in tourism.

Willi Stoph and Lubomir Strougal underlined the growing importance of the further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community of states and of its coordinated action for the preservation of peace and social progress in the world. They affirmed the determination of the GDR and the CSSR continually to deepen the alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal countries.

In the course of the visit, GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle and his CSSR counterpart Bohumil Urban signed a protocol on the agreement on the exchange of goods between the GDR and the CSSR in 1984, which envisages mutual supplies to the value of 2.6 billion rubles.

Willi Stoph accepted an invitation from Lubomir Strougal to visit the CSSR.

'Full Text' of Communique

LD072047 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] We now present the full text of the joint communique issued at the close of the friendly working visit of Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal in the GDR:

The Communique says that at the invitation of the GDR chairman of the Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal paid a friendly working visit to the GDR 6-7 December 1983. He was received by General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and State Council Chairman Erich Honecker. During a friendly conversation, he conveyed the fraternal greetings of the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and President of the Republic, Gustav Husak. The greetings were cordially reciprocated by Comrade Erich Honecker.

In the course of the talks, the two representatives praised the high standards of the fraternal relations between Czechoslovakia and the GDR, and the fruitful cooperation in all spheres of political, economic, and cultural life.

Lubomir Strougal and Willi Stoph informed each other about the successes achieved in Czechoslovakia and in the GDR, under the leadership of Marxist-Leninist parties, in the further construction of advanced socialist society. They assessed these successes as an important contribution to strengthening socialism and to the joint effort to preserve peace.

The two premiers expressed satisfaction with the fact that relations between the two socialist states and their people are developing smoothly, successfully, intensively, and effectively in all spheres in line with the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid of 3 October 1977, and they are reaching even higher standards. The determining and mobilizing phenomenon is the firm alliance and comradely cooperation between the two fraternal parties. The two premiers pointed to the essential importance of regular meetings between Gustav Husak and Erich Honecker for comprehensive development of relations and for deepening friendship. They jointly noted that the conclusions adopted at the October 1982 summit meeting, held in Berlin are being successfully fulfilled by both sides.

Lubomir Strougal and Willi Stoph also discussed the tasks resulting from the meeting of the highest party and state representatives, held 24 October 1983.

In this respect, they paid great attention to the further development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation and further agreed on measures directed toward more effectively utilizing the existing and currently built production capacities, raising technological standards of production and products, and the maximum savings of energy, raw materials, and materials through cooperation in the petrochemical and microelectronics industries.

The communique further states that the positive development of economic cooperation is reflected in the growing exchange of goods between the two states. In 1983, such trade will grow by 7 percent. This is of foremost importance, due to the policy of discrimination in trade and economic relations being pursued by the United States and other imperialist states vis-a-vis the CEMA member countries. A contribution to the growing exchange of goods is increasingly being made also by the specialization and cooperation of production. At the moment, there are 80 bilateral agreements between Czechoslovakia and the GDR. Apart from that, both countries participate in 97 multilateral specialization and cooperation agreements.

The central planning bodies and the Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation have been tasked with preparing an extension of the existing agreements for the period 1986-90.

Lubomir Strougal and Willi Stoph praised the results achieved in realizing selected themes of scientific-technological cooperation for 1981-85, particularly as regards the rationalization of brown coal extraction, the development and application of industrial robots and mainuplators, electronic control of textile machinery, the sphere of chemical materials for microelectronics, and reducing the consumption of heat in social, housing, and industrial buildings.

Cooperation aimed at the use of biotechnology has been started. At the moment the tasks of long-term cooperation in research and development for 1986-90 are being prepared. Their aim is to involve science and technology still further in the intensification of the reproduction process in national economies of the two states.

The joint communique issued at the end of the friendly working visit to the GDR by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, also says that Lubomir Strougal and Willi Stoph stated with satisfaction that purposeful work is continuing on implementing the government agreement on reducing air pollution and its effects.

The mutual exchange of consumer goods is of great importance for supplies to the population of the two countries. Ministries of industry and planning bodies will work out proposals for the long-term effective increase in the production and planned exchanges of consumer goods within the framework of coordination of plans for the period 1986-90. The possibilities for improving cooperation, above all in freezing technology, video technology, electronic consumer goods, and other domestic appliances, are being investigated. The chairmen of both sides of the Joint Economic Committee have been directed to take concrete measures for fulfilling the tasks proceeding from the premiers' discussions on economic and scientific and technological cooperation. The two premiers welcomed the progress achieved in developing closer ties between the two states and their people. At the same time they emphasized the significant contribution made by direct contacts in all sphers of social life, as well as in mutual tourism.

While assessing cultural cooperation, they appreciated the successful joint Days of Culture of Czechoslovakia and the GDR this year, which achieved a new quality in their contents and political influence and variety of events. Positive experiences will be used for further deepening cooperation in culture.

The communique also says that Lubomir Strougal and Willi Stoph stressed the growing importance of further strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community states and their coordinated efforts to preserve peace and social progress in the world. They confirmed the determination of Czechoslovakia and the GDR to continually deepen their alliance with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries. They agreed that the results of the 37th CEMA session have great importance for the economic strengthening of member-states and confirmed the readiness of both states to make purposeful efforts for their implementation.

The two premiers expressed serious concern about the exceptional sharpening of the international situation as a result of the adventurous policy carried out by the most reactionary imperialist circles, above all the United States, which is seriously threatening peace and security in Europe and in the world. They resolutely condemned the policy of feverish armament and confrontation and the aggression carried out by the United States, which wants to achieve military and power superiority.

Lubomir Strougal and Willi Stoph stated that by the deployment of U.S. medium-range strategic missiles in West Europe a new dangerous round of the nuclear armaments race has started. The socialist states did not wish for such a development, caused by the destructive policy of the United States, which aims against the relaxation of tension. In this connection, the Czechoslovak and GDR premiers singled out the coresponsibility of West European governments on whose territories the missiles are being deployed, above all the FRG, because this step by NATO is against all common-sense and the will of nations. They emphatically confirmed the demand of their states and their people for the deployment of missiles to be stopped and the deployment which has already taken place to be reversed.

The two representatives expressed full agreement with the measures contained in the statement by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, of 24 November this year. This statement draws all the necessary conclusions for preserving the military-strategic balance and at the same time it shows a way out of the present dangerous situation. Czechoslovakia and the GDR are determined, together with the Soviet Union, to take all necessary measures in the interest of their own security and that of all nations. At the same time the premiers stressed the generally urgent need to achieve an effective agreement on the limitation of armaments and on disarmament, above all in the nuclear sphere. Czechoslovakia and the GDR will do everything to achieve this goal on the basis of equality and equal security.

In this connection, the two premiers stressed yet again the peace proposals of Warsaw Pact states, adopted at the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact in January 1983 in Prague, and at the meeting of top representatives of seven socialist countries in Moscow in June 1983. The NATO states were asked for a constructive reply to the proposal of the Warsaw Pact states to conclude between the two military-political alliances an agreement on nonuse of military force and the preservation of peace relations. This would now, above all, be an important step toward the relaxation of the tense international situation.

The joint communique issued at the end of the visit to the GDR by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal says that Lubomir Strougal and Willi Stoph welcomed the agreements adopted in Helsinki which are connected with the first stage of the conference on measures to strengthen trust and security and disarmament in Europe. They see the duty of all states-participants in the conference to make maximum use of the opportunity given by the conference in Stockholm on the reduction of military confrontation and for peaceful and equal cooperation.

During exchanges of views of other international problems the premiers condemned the U.S. aggression against Grenada and stressed the need for the immediate withdrawal of intervention troops from the country. They spoke resolutely against the latest escalation of aggressive acts by the United States and Israel in Lebanon, and warned against the danger to peace in the Near East and the whole world that results from this. They assured the Syrian Arab Republic, the PLO, and all progressive forces who oppose this adventurist policy of their solidarity. The two sides again confirmed their solidarity with nations of Africa, Asia, and Latin America in the struggle to strengthen independence, for peace, disarmament, against imperialism, neocolonialism, and racism.

The meeting between the premiers of Czechoslovakia and the GDR took place in a traditionally cordial, friendly atmosphere. Lubomir Strougal and Willi Stoph expressed firm belief that the results of their talks will contribute to further deepening relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two states, to the strengthening of unity and cohesion of states of the socialist community as well as to the preservation of peace.

During the visit, Bohumil Urban, Czechoslovak minister of foreign trade, and Horst Soelle, minister of foreign trade of the GDR, signed a protocol to the agreement of goods exchanges between Czechoslovakia and the GDR for 1984, which envisages mutual supplies of 2.6 billion rubles.

The Czechoslovak premier invited the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers to visit Czechoslovakia. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

SCHUERER, USSR'S KOSTANDOV VISIT FACTORIES

LD072335 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1440 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Suhl, 7 Dec (ADN) -- The 33d session of the joint government commission for economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and USSR continued Wednesday with visits to factories in Suhl. The chairman, Gerhard Schuerer and Leonid Kostandov, as well as other members of the commission, visited the "Ernst Thaelmann" vehicle and sporting gun works and a new housing area in Suhl.

According to leaders of the delegations, the joint government commission will do everything possible to develop cooperation between the two countries and expand relations between the combines and producers' associations.

POLAND'S CZYREK SIGNS NATIONAL FRONT AGREEMENT

LD080034 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] An agreement on cooperation between the National Council of the GDR National Front and the National Council of Poland's Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth for the period up to 1988 was signed in Berlin today. Both sides reaffirmed their intention to deepen friendly relations and direct all their efforts to strengthening socialism. The goal is effective cooperation between the two countries' parties and mass organizations.

In short speeches, Professor Lothar Kolditz and Josef Czyrek paid tribute to the agreement as the start of a new stage in fraternal relations. The signing ceremony was also attended by members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Joachim Herrmann, Egon Krenz, Erich Mueckenberger, Harry Tisch, and Paul Verner.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION VISITS

LD072333 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] A PZPR Central Committee delegation led by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, recently visited the GDR. During the 2-day visit, he met with Albert Stief, chairman of the Workers' and Peasants' Inspectorate, who informed him of the principles by which this commitee worked.

HOFFMAN OPENS ART EXHIBITION IN DAMASCUS

LD080044 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1856 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Damascus, 7 Dec (ADN) -- Long-standing and fruitful cooperation in the cultural sphere is an important part of existing relations between the GDR and the Syrian Arab Republic. This was said in Damascus today by Dr Hans-Joachim Hoffman, GDR minister of culture, and Dr Najah 'Attar, minister of culture and national guidance, at an exchange of views on further deepéning cultural cooperation.

Hans-Joachim Hoffmann assured the Syrian people, in view of the increasingly aggressive machinations of U.S. imperialism and of Israel in the Middle East, especially against Syria, of the GDR's unshakeable solidarity.

Dr 'Attar praised the GDR's active peace policy and expressed Syria's appreciation for the GDR's consistent support for the just cause of the Arab peoples.

In the evening Minister Hoffman, who arrived in Damascus today for a visit to Syria lasting several days, opened a GDR exhibition entitled "Children and Art".

GUENTER MITTAG RECEIVES CDU PRESIDIUM MEMBER

AU071720 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Dec 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Monday Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Walther Leisler Kiep, member of the CDU Presidium of the FRG, at the latter's request.

The talk was attended by Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the permanent representation of the FRG.

AUSTRIAN MINISTER PRAISES BILATERAL COOPERATION

AU062106 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Dec 83 p 1

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- The good understanding and the good climate between the Rebpulic of Austria and the GDR was praised by Heinz Fischer, Austrian minister of science and technology, on GDR gelevision. Concerning the value of these bilateral relations he said "for me and for us Austrians the significance is simply in the proof that different political and social systems by themselves need not be a reason for conflicts and tensions but that these tensions can be overcome."

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO ZAIRE -- On 15 November Gerhard Feldbauer, ambassador of the GDR to Zaire, was received for the presentation of his credentials by Mobuto Sese Seko, president of the Republic of Zaire. The partners in the talk praised the level of the relations between their states and spoke out in favor of further developing them in the interest of peace, progress, and cooperation. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Nov 83 p 2 AU]

HAVASI RECEIVES POLAND'S SZALAJDA-LED DELEGATION

LD062051 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] The Polish delegation, headed by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda, which is in Budapest, has been received by Ferenc Havasi, member of the Politburo of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda has also met Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai. Today the Polish delegation continued the consultations and talks which have opened in the National Planning Office, the State Development Bank and other Hungarian institutions.

Delegation Ends Visit

LD080047 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] The Polish delegation led by Vice Premier Zbigniew Szalajda, which studied the system of economic management and the methods of administrative work in Hungary, has now left Budapest. The Polish vice premier held discussions with Lajos Faluvegi, deputy premier and chairman of the National Planning Office, and met with Jozsef Marjai deputy premier with whom he discussed Hungarian-Polish economic cooperation. Zbigniew Szalajda was also received by Premier Gyorgy Lazar and Ference Havasi, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

ACZEL ADDRESSES GERMAN MINORITY CONGRESS

AU071033 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Dec 83 p 3

[MTI report on speech given by Byorgy Aczel, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at opening session of sixth Congress of the Democratic Federation of Germans in Hungary at the Educational Directorate of the Pest County MSZMP Committee in Budapest on 3 December]

[Excerpts] The sixth congress of the Democratic Federation of Germans in Hungary began on 3 December at the Educational Directorate of the Pest County MSZMP Committee. The two-day consultations were opened by Bela Szende, president of the federation. He greeted the guests: Gyorgy Aczel, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Robert Burgert, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and director general of the Agricultural Combine of Babolna; Laszlo S. Hegedus, secretary of the PPF National Council; Laszlo Varga-Sabjan, sectetary of the KISZ Central Committee; Academician Janos Szentagothai, president of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; Ferenc Gazso, deputy minister of Culture and Education. Szenda also greeted the more than 300 delegates of the German ethnic minority population.

Gyorgy Aczel made a speech at the congress, greeting the congress on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee. He stressed in his speech: The carefully protected basis of our country's political atmosphere is not some deal, but the fact that the community of people living here has agreed to socialist construction and accepts it as a national program. A common value of our society is also the fact that the ethnic minorities have found a home and homeland in Hungary.

"In this region of Europe, we could learn from the tragic destiny of nations and ethnic minorities that making a scapegoat of ethnic minorities or religious groups and uncontrolled tempers are not remedies for domestic problems. We believe that a just and lasting solution of the question of etchnic minorities can be brought about only by the development of socialist society and the fulfillment of socialist democracy," said Gyorgy Zczelo.

"The MSZMP's general policy, of which the ethnic minority policy is an organic part, has created and strengthened in our country the unity of society during the process of the socialist construction of the last more than a quarter century. The concept of belonging to an ethnic minority has radically changed in socialist Hungary. A long road not lacking in tragic events, as in the case of the Germans of Hungary, has led to this. The German ethnic minority of Hungary considers the country its homeland today and plays a respected role in society, enjoying equal rights. The equlaity of rights, duties, and opportunities is based on the principle of Marxist ideology that equality is law in a society engaged in socialist construction, which also means that multilingualism, cultural traditions, and the multitude of customs in the way of life are not disturbing factors in the country's life, but, on the contrary, represent a diversity that enriches society. These different values can live, make an impact, and operate together without giving themselves up and without sacrificing their different natures.

"Beyond respecting the rights of ethnic minorities, our state removes, through continuous measures, difficulties impeding the development of ethnic minorities," stressed the secretary of the Central Committee. "Frequently, however, the guarantee of rights and the measures taken by the state are interpreted -- among the ethnic minorities, too -- as though a granting of rights and welfare gestures were at issue. These are not granted rights nor a guardianship by the national majority. Enforcement of specific rights is an indispensable part of socialist democracy, the realization and exercising of the people's power, to which workers belonging to different ethnic minorities contribute as well. We believe that the creation of basic political and social conditions for acceptance of ethnic minority status is, to a great extent, the responsibility of the majority nation.

"We regard the language and culture of the ethnic minorities living in our country as universal values," he said later in his speech. "These are values which are rooted in the historical and cultural traditions arising from the Hungarian people's coexistence and relations with the peoples of neighboring countries. This very particularity gives us the opportunity to regard our relation to the ethnic minorities as one of the criteria of our internationalist behavior.

"It is an indispensable element of our policy to ensure free realization of the relations of the ethnic minorities with the nations speaking their language. The ethnic minorities have an important role to fulfill in the intensification of friendship among peoples. We consider it natural, welcome, and call for -- in the case of Hungary's Germans -- a multifaceted assistance by the GDR's institutions in improving the standard of satisfaction of their culture requirements, owing to the identity of our social regimes. We also find natural the interest shown by neighboring Austria and the FRG in the life of Hungary's Germans. We conduct an open policy concerning the ethnic minorities. This also can contribute to the shaping of a realistic picutre of our country, our people, and our ethnic minorities. Fostering relatins between relatives is an important human right which contributes to this," said Gyorgy Aczel.

"Safeguarding peace is the most important issue of our country's destiny. Peace is required to be able to preserve the social achievements of the past almost 4 decades and to develop them according to our political commitment to the people. To achieve this, we continue to count on the work of all the classes and strata of our society, Hungarians and ethnic minorities alike," -- said Gyorgy Aczel in conclusion.

POLITBURO ASSESSES STABILIZATION, HUSAK VISIT

LD071426 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Warsaw 6 Dec -- Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee at its meeting here today evaluated socio-political situation in the country. The development of events of the last months proves that both the effort of working people and numerous political initiatives of the party contributed to further stabilization of the political situation in the country. The base of social support, that ensures irreversibility and stability of the processes of the socialist renewal, is being rebuilt.

The most important, common interest of the nation is to put the economy onto the road of development, as quickly as possible and at the lowest cost. Favourable tendencies achieved in basic sectors of the national economy halted the downfall trend in the living standards of the population. This, however, does not find appropriate reflection in social feelings, due to the high level of inflation and shortages of numerous articles on the market. That is why the party must concentrate in its activities on the solution of economic issues that are of the greatest social and political significance.

Taking into consideration the assessment of the current situation, the Political Bureau adopted the plan of implementation of tasks for committees and party links and organizations, ensuing from the Political Bureau report, the speech delivered by the first secretary of the PUWP CC and from the resolution of the 14 PUWP CC plenary meeting.

PUWP CC Political Bureau evaluated the course and results of the official visit of friendship of the party and state delegation of Czechoslovakia, headed by general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the republic, Gustav Husak, paid to this country between November 30 and December 1.

It was stated that the visit was an important event in the process of strengthening fraternal relations and comprehensive cooperation of Poland and states of the socialist community. The participants stressed that the results of the visit give grounds to accelerate comprehensive development of relations between the two countries.

The emphasis was put on the striving of the two sides to considerably (?animate) economic cooperation through the growth of trade, intensive development of specialization and cooproduction, the participation of the Czechoslovak side in some projects and joint counteraction to restrictions imposed on socialist states, especially on Poland, by the U.S. and some other capitalist states.

The Political Bureau stated the full unanimity of stands of the two parties on the assessment of the current international situation, on it sources and causes of its aggravation stemming from the imperialist policy of the U.S. and its NATO allies, and reiterated full support for the moves by the USSR and other states of the Warsaw Treaty aimed to ensure peace and security of the states of the socialist community. The Political Bureau stressed that together with indispensable defensive moves the states of the socialist community would persist in efforts aimed to fulfil peace and disarmament proposals of the USSR and other socialist states.

The Political Bureau fully approved the results of the talks and decisions, which are to be developed in the government plan, and recommended an urgent preparation of appropriate programmes designed to animate comprehensive relations of friendship and cooperation with the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to appropriate party links and proper institutions and organizations.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS EXAMINES INTERNAL SECURITY

AU061917 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3/4 Dec 83 pp 1, 8

[Excerpt] PAP -- The Council of Ministers [on 2 December] examined a report by the minister of foreign affairs on the country's security and public order.

Many signs show that there is a slow but steady rate of stabilization, it was said. Calm is reigning in the country. However, there are still negative phenomena influencing social moods, such as the country's still difficult economic situation. The sharpened course of international politics by imperialist circles and the activity of the domestic and foreign opponent are making it difficult to emerge from the crisis. The installation of nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the destructive attitude of the United States at the Geneva disarmament talks, and the anticommunist hysteria show that the American Administration deliberately aims to aggravate the world situation.

The action against Poland is entirely a part of this global idea by imperialism. The point is especially to enhance the difficult economic situation by means of restrictions, propaganda activity by subversive centers, and material and financial assistance for the conspiracy in Poland.

All this is being used by the domestic opponent with premediatation. He is trying to raise attitudes inconvenient for the state authorities and to use them for his own antisocialist purposes. A lack of reaction from society toward antisocialist political slogans has caused the pressure of propaganda activity to be applied to economic affairs. But this activity is hollow. Not possessing a real program in either the political or economic spheres, the opponent is limiting himself to total negation and the imposition of demagogic slogans.

Common crime is still at a dangerous level. Drastic violations of the legal order such as organized demonstrations, neglect of the norms of social coexistence, terrorism and armed banditry, and armed aggression against public functionaries have been basically eliminated. There has been a small growth in the number of crimes in the following categories compared to last year: theft of private property, grievous bodily harm, and assault and battery. The number of break-ins into public buildings has gone down. More cases of corruption, foreign currency offenses, smuggling, and illegal alcohol production are being discovered. Road traffic offenses are at a highly dangerous level: There have been 15,500 accidents between July and October alone, a considerable part of which were caused by drunken drivers.

The Council of Ministers said that while the crisis is being combated, cases of social pathology, economic offenses, and criminal offenses have a particularly unfavorable influence on the implementation of socioeconomic goals.

In order to ensure a better joint activity between administrative bodies and other state institutions and social organizations, and also to ensure a more effective struggle against crime, encourage greater respect for the law, and guarantee discipline and public order, the Council of Ministers has set up a Committee for the Observance of Law, Public Order, and Discipline. The committee has been empowered to work out ideas and undertake initiatives and collective measures conducive to the observance of the law and public order.

The government stressed the importance of this resolution it had made, which is the result of society's demands to strengthen order and discipline and better protect citizens against crime, disorder, and waste.

The Council of Ministers is steadily aiming for citizens to possess a feeling of safety and security. A state that is strong, efficient, and consistent in action is an essential condition for the development of socialist renewal and an essential screen for self-government and for democratic processes.

General of Arms Czeslaw Kiszczak, PZPR Central Committee Politburo candidate member and minister of foreign affairs, has been appointed chairman of the committee. The chairman of the Council of Ministers will appoint the remaining committee members on the recommendation of the committee's chairman.

The following will be invited to take part in the work of the committee: representatives from the PZPR Central Committee; from the main boards of the allied political parties; from the Executive Committee of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth; from political, social, and youth organizations; from trade unions; from the Supreme Chamber of Control; from the Chief Prosecutor's Office; from the Supreme Court; and from other executive state bodies.

Planning Commission Changes

LD071901 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] At the motion of the chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers, the premier has made cadre changes in the commission. He recalled Wladyslaw Jablonski, at his own request, from the post of first deputy chairman, in connection with his ill health and desire to devote himself to scientific work and teaching, and Andrzej Karpinski and Jan Kuczma from the posts of deputy chairmen, with the possibility of further use of their qualifications and experience in other work.

The premier had appointed Franciszek Kubiczek to the post of first deputy chairman and Jozef Koziol to the post of deputy chairman, at the same time recalling him from the post of under secretary of state and that of first deputy minister of agriculture and food economy, and [Jozef Zajchowski) to the post of deputy chairman.

RAKOWSKI CALLS FOR TU, MANAGEMENT COOPERATION

AU062033 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 3/4 Dec 83 p 5

[Excerpt] PAP -- The First Congress of the Metal and Electronic Machine Industry Workers' Trade Union Federation was held in Poznan on 1-2 December. The discussions were attended by representatives of 406 trade union organizations who represented over 130,000 trade unionists in these branches. Stanislaw Kalkus, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member, took part in them along with representatives of the voivodship's political and administrative authorities. Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski took part in the second day of the discussions.

Speaking to those assembled at the congress, Deputy Premier Rakowski stressed that after having completed its organizational stage, the trade union movement has entered a new stage in its activities. Today, he said, trade unions are an important feature of our sociopolitical reality. They are at the stage where they are looking for the most correct and effective structure for them, and one that will make it easier for them to reach the goals that will face trade unions today and in the future. I think, he said, that the present structure is probably their final one, but we should leave the unions themselves to decide how this is to be shaped in the future.

Referring to the critical remarks that were also raised at the Poznan congress on the functioning of the plant "triangle" that consists of the trade unions, workers' self-management bodies, and management, Mieczyslaw Rakowski reported that the Sejm Commission for Labor Self-Government and the Council of Ministers' Social Consultative Commission for Trade Union Affairs are presently analyzing these matters in view of the remarks that trade unions are submitting to them. If the commissions consider the amendment they have put forward as advisable, then they will surely be the subject of a consultation with the federations' management. However, will this "triangle" become a forum for conflictless [bezkonfliktowa] cooperation in the foreseeable future? Probably not. It will continue to be a forum for political battles, as well as for destroying normal human ambitions, which is testified to by many of the remarks that were made today. The conflicts cannot be eliminated even with the best legal regulations because these are new things in the affairs of Polish society, and how this system will function is a question of time. It is important, stressed M. Rakowski, that today we should eliminate these conflicts and look for concurring interests. However, we must proceed in these matters carefully and quietly, because the kind of hurry that is expressed in demanding amendments to laws that have in fact only just been implemented is not good.

Speaking of the issue of the none too good relations with management, which trade unionists often raise in talks, M. Rakowski emphasized that one cannot plan in advance for these relations to be free of the kind of discord that causes momentary and passing tensions. There are many reasons for this state of affairs, and one of them also stems from the fact that before the end of 1981, a large part of the managing cadres was constantly the object of stormy attacks. Often they deserved it, but they were also very frequently ungrounded, demagogic attacks. This is also why certain managers react to the demands of trade unions as if they were allergic to them. Let us not accept such reactions, M. Rakowski said, we will fight against them, but we must also want to be able to see what is really behind the conflicts between the management and trade unions. But this is exactly why we need strong trade unions that are independent of the administration in order to prevent the recurrence of high-handedness, arrogance, and taking the affairs of working people lightly. We regard you who organized the new trade unions in difficult conditions with esteem, but today we must continue to increase the ranks of the trade unions.

The state and economic administration must remain under the watchful eye of the social controls that are carried out by the trade unions. What we need is criticism that has been provoked by a careful analysis of reality and not by emotions. This is also what the nature of and the sense behind a partner-like system is essentially based on.

SIWICKI ON ARMY ROLE IN CULTURE, POLITICAL LIFE

AU061403 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 30 Nov 83 p 3

[Speech given by General of Arms Florian Siwicki, candidate PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, at the Great Theater in Warsaw during a ceremony where he presented awards to Armed Forces scientists and artists on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Polish People's Armed Forces; date not given]

[Excerpts] Dear assembly: I sincerely welcome the winners of this year's awards granted by the minister of national defense. I welcome all those in attendance at this ceremony.

In a way today's meeting is to crown the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the emergence of the Polish People's Armed Forces. The time at which this anniversary has come has promoted deep civic thought on the most important issues concerning the fatherland: its past, its present, and particularly its future.

Many of those gathered here have contributed to the fact that this thought should run along the right lines, that it should not bypass touchy or controversial problems, and should have a positive influence on the shaping of social consciousness, on arousing national thinking and constructive deeds, and on increasing feelings of civic responsibility for Poaland today and tomorrow among our compatriots.

I believe that a very valuable product of this meditation, which is expressed in a way that is often stormy and biting and which is focused on historical events and processes, but above all, on the reality of our present time -- is the enriched social knowledge of the fact that the Polish People's Armed Forces was and will remain realistically and definitely present in the affairs of the country. Just as before, when a soldier's first duty was - irrespective of whether he was in a partisan's parka or in a military uniform -- the fight for the freedom of the fatherland, so also today a soldier's first duty is to ensure a safe and peaceful existence for the people along with the permanence of this socialist state.

This duty to our fatherland continues to be indispensably necessary and stems from facts that have a threatening significance and are already commonly known. The introduction of new nuclear U.S. missiles on the European Continent has, unfortunately, become a reality. New systems of U.S. nuclear arms are being speedily deployed in the FRG, Great Britain, and Italy, despite the definite opposition of the people of these countries. This also drastically increases the threat to Poland -- and to every one of our homes -- and opens up a new stage in East-West relations.

It is obvious to every thinking person that the Soviet Union, the defense ally of the countries of the Warsaw Pact, could not have refrained from reacting adequately to the quality and the size of the growth in the military potential of NATO. We could not have failed to make efforts to stop NATO's activities which are aimed at gaining military and strategic supremacy over our community. This would have meant that we would have had to put the issue of peace and therefore our own security in jeopardy.

As a result of the aggressive activities of the United States whose negative effects we can also feel in our daily lives, and as a result of its policy toward socialist countries, we were forced, on account of its position of strength -- without of course desisting from pursuing our multilateral political and diplomatic activities aimed at easing tensions in the international situation -- to take appropriate practical steps that would guarantee our security.

In the light of our extremely acute internal dangers, I would like to stress the particularly great importance of work that has a close and direct connection with the defense of the country and its security. I therefore pay particular tribute to the prize-winners, the authors of work from the fields of operational skills, technology, and military medicine. The sudden scientific and technological progress that has taken place in recent years means that the Armed Forces' combat potential, along with its ability to step in when the country needs it most, is, without including the daily efforts of its training, precisely due to the scientific research that takes place in scientific workshops, laboratories, and testings grounds.

The Polish People's Armed Forces not only draws on the rich source of Polish knowledge and culture, but also makes an important contribution to this technical and humanistic source with its own scientific creativity, and its original operational and tactical thought.

The intent behind the introduction of the minister of national defence's awards several years ago was and will continue to be to constantly honor everything that is creative and valuable and that serves to consolidate the country's defense. This intent also shows the close link between the country's scientific, cultural, and artistic life and the Armed Forces which strengthen this link and enrich it.

We convinced ourselves, during the difficult period that we went through, just how necessary this is to the country, society, and its Armed Forces. Our service and the performance of our duty to the people would have been considerably more difficult had we not felt the support of people from science and culture and influential circles.

In congratulating once more all those who have been awarded a prize or recognition, I wish you at the same time, further satisfaction from your productive creative efforts. I wish you, above all, good health and every personal success.

SOLIDARITY CALLS FOR 'PEACEFUL' DEMONSTRATIONS

NC071420 Paris AFP in English 1417 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Excerpt] Warsaw, Dec 7 (AFP) -- The regional commission of the banned Solidarity trade union has called on the people of Warsaw to demonstrate peacefully on December 16, anniversary of the 1970 worker revolts. The appeal came in the latest issue, dated yesterday, of INFORMARCJA MAZOWSE, Solidarity's newsletter for the Warsaw region. Copies of the weekly were received today by Western correspondents here. The appeal echoes one from Solidarity's national leadership, again in a clandestine newsletter.

Yesterday, Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban announced at his weekly press conference that "no political rally directed against public order" would be allowed on December 16. "There will be no meetings that day," he said.

JABLONSKI MEETS WITH SYRIAN AMBASSADOR

LD071957 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Henryk Jablonski has received Syrian Ambassador Tawfiq al-Jahni who presented a message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad concerning the escalation of U.S. armed intervention in the Middle East, which could develop into direct aggression against Syria. The chairman of the State Council expressed the profound anxiety of the Polish people due to the exceptionally dangerous development of events in the Middle East, caused by the increasing military commitment of the United States in that area. It is closely coordinated with the expansionist strivings of Israel. Henryk Jablonski has expressed solidarity with the Syrian nation, resisting plans for the imposition of U.S.-Israel domination of the Middle East.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO SFRY ON NATIONAL DAY

AU061530 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Nov 83 pp 1-2

[Report on greetings messages from Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski to Yugoslav counterparts on Yugoslav National Day]

[Text] To Comrade Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in Belgrade:

To mark the SFRY's national day and the jubilee 40th anniversary of the historic second session of the Antifascist Council for the National Liberation of Yugoslavia, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee we send the LCY Central Committee, all Yugoslav Communists, and you personally, esteemed Comrade Markovic, sincere greetings and wishes for the further comprehensive development of socialist Yugoslavia.

Accept also, Comrade President, our congratulations for the Yugoslav people's achievements in implementing the socialist construction program in your country under the leadership of the LCY, and also for your country's position in the international arena.

At the same time, I wish to express my deep conviction that the traditional friendship between the Polish and Yugoslav peoples and the close cooperation between our parties and states will continue to strengthen to the advantage of the PPR and the SFRY in the interests of progress, socialism, and peace.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee

To Comrade Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, in Belgrade:

To mark SFRY National Day and the jubilee 40th anniversary of the second session of the Antifascist Council for the National Liberation of Yugoslavia, on behalf of the PPR State Council and in my own name, I convey to the peoples of Yugoslavia, the SFRY Presidency, and to you personally, esteemed comrade president, sincerest congratulations and wishes for the further successful and comprehensive development of your country.

At the same time I express my deep conviction that the friendly relations and mutually advantageous cooperation between our country will continue to strengthen and develop for the good of our nations and in the interests of international security and peace in Europe and the world.

Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the PPR State Council

To mark the same occasion, Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent a telegram of congratulations and best wishes to Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council.

GREETINGS MESSAGE SENT TO LAOS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU062115 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Dec 83 pp 1-2

[Greetings message from Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski to Lao counterparts on Lao National Day]

[Text] To Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] premier; and Comrade Souphanouvong, LPDR president and chairman of the Supreme People's Council of Laos, in Vientiane:

Dear Comrades: To mark the eighth anniversary of the proclamation of the LPDR, accept from the PZPR Central Committee and from the PPR State Council and Government sincerest congratulations for the LPRP Central Committee, the Supreme People's Council, the LPDR Government, and the fraternal Lao people.

Under the leadership of the LPRP, the Lao people are successfully implementing the program for building the foundations of socialism worked out by the Third LPRP Congress, establishing socialist socioeconomic transformations, and strengthening the bonds of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our fraternal socialist countries.

We state with satisfaction that the LPDR's international position is strengthening and its prestige in the world is growing. We honestly recognize and support Laos' peaceful initiatives, undertaken together with the other Indochinese countries, to establish stabilization, good-neighborly relations, and mutually advantageous cooperation in Southeast Asia.

We express our deep conviction that the traditional relations of Polish-Lao friendship, the mutually advantageous cooperation between our countries, and both our fraternal parties' joint activity based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will develop successfully in the interests of both our countries, peace, and socialism.

We wish you, dear comrades, further achievements in the socialist development of your people's fatherland, in strengthening its international position, and in increasing the material and cultural achievements of the fraternal Lao nation.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and PPR Council of Ministers chairman; Henryk Jablonski, PPR State Council chairman.

BRIEFS

NEW PLO REPRESENTATIVE ARRIVES -- On 19 November Ambassador 'Abdallah Hijazi, the newly appointed PLO representative to Poland, arrived in Warsaw. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Nov 83 p 2 AU]

PROTOCOL WITH BULGARIA -- From 23 to 24 November, Toncho Chakurov, Bulgarian minister of machine building and electronics, visited Poland. He signed a long-term cooperation program in the machine and electronics industry between Poland and Bulgaria with Edward Lukosz, PPR minister of metallurgy and machine industry. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polsih 25 Nov 83 p 2 AU]

AGERPRES STATEMENT ON AIR RAIDS IN LEBANON

AU071948 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/12/1983 -- The Romanian news agency AGERPRES is empowered to state the following:

The public opinion in Romania has learned with worry and anxiety about the negative evolution of the situation in Lebanon, of the mounting tension in that country, as an outcome of the recent Israeli and American air raids in particular, against the Syrian and Palestinian positions in Lebanon, which caused damage and casualties.

The Romanian Government firmly disapproves of these Israeli and American air raids and asks that the U.S.A. and Israel should definitively put a stop to such actions and should refrain from any act which would render the already complicated situation in Lebanon and the Middle East in general, still tenser.

We consider that, in the interests of the Lebanese people, of peace in the area, everything possible should be done to avoid the recourse to force, to observe and consolidate the ceasefire agreement, to resume the dialogue between the Lebanese political and social forces for the achievement of a large national reconciliation, for the fast, unconditional withdrawal of Israel from Lebanon, for the ensurance of the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and unity of Lebanon.

The Romanian Government considers that now, more than ever before, political and diplomatic efforts should be intensified to find solutions to the complex problems in the Middle East, to achieve a global settlement which should result in the establishment of a just and durable peace in that part of the world, on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, of the settlement of the Palestinian issue, through the recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights to self-determination and independent statehood, of the guaranteeing of the independence and security of all the countries in that region.

The Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian Government shall spare no effort in the future too to make their contribution to a political, negotiated settlement, of the situation in Lebanon, in the Middle East, with the participation of all concerned parties.

ARTICLES ON CEAUSESCU MISSILE DECLARATION REPORTED

Against Missiles, for Negotiation

AU052032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/12/1983 -- The elimination of the nuclear threat in Europe, in the world, safeguarding the people's ultimate right to existence, to life is the major sense of the vibrating appeal contained in President Nicolae Ceausescu's expose at the festive meeting on the anniversary of the achievement of the unitary Romanian national state -- the SCINTEIA newspaper reads in an article of a series devoted to this document of broad international resonance.

The highly serious developments in Europe, in the international life, confronted the peoples and the political factors of the states with a responsibility of historic dimensions, the newspaper reads, characterizing the situation created in Europe by the implacement of the new missiles, the interruption of the dialogue and the announcement of retaliatory measures in the line of nuclear armaments as being extremely complex and serious. Yet, such a situation should not be accepted fatalistically or resignedly, the article further reads. The serious situation which has cropped up, far from being the result of some natural calamity or of irrational forces, escaping man's control, is but the consequence of the decision taken by the leading fora of the states concerned. Yet, no decision may or ought to be rated as irreversible -- any decision may be pondered upon or cancelled. The situation which has cropped up still can and must be solved constructively, according to the interests of mankind. That is the purpose of President Nicolae Ceausescu's highly humanistic appeal.

The newspaper further highlights the proposals advanced by the Romanian head of state and recalls those contained in the recent statement of the party and state fora of Romania, as it reads: The first -- and most urgent -- measure which should be adopted with a view to freeing Europe and mankind as a whole from the nuclear threat is the halting of all operations of emplacement of the U.S. missiles in Europe, of any more missiles to arrive on the territory of West European states and, furthermore, the cessation of all operations of preparation for the deployment of the Soviet medium-range missiles, including those on the territory of the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia. Such a "freezing of the nuclear weapons in Europe would neither disadvantage nor favour anyone -- the only ones to gain by it would be the European peoples."

The proposals made by Romania's president for the halting of the emplacement of the missiles in Western Europe, the postponement of the siting of new U.S. medium-range missiles and, on the other hand, the renunciation by the USSR of increasing the number of missiles in Europe and developing the existing ones would represent measures of highest significance for the current situation in Europe, the newspaper further comments. That would contribute to the immediate lessening of the serious situation, to the lessening of tension and confrontation. The measures set forth are of a nature to provide conditions for the resumption of negotiations -- the only rational way to solve the problem of the missiles in Europe, to eliminate, in general, the nuclear danger.

Regarding the requirement of the undelayed return to the negotiation table, SCINTEIA makes the following remark, among other things: The proposals advanced by Romania in the question of negotiations envisage not only actions with an immediate character but also far-reaching measures, meant to contribute to an in-depth solution to the question of the elimination of the nuclear weapons from the continent. That is the sense, those are the essence and the aim of the set of proposals regarding the convening of Soviet-U.S. meetings at various levels, of the representatives of the member states of the two alliances. All these proposals aim at determining the carrying on of the dialogue, of the bi- and multilateral meetings -- of major importance being that the negotiations should manifest constructive spirit and receptivity to all the proposals and stances formulated and, first and foremost, political will to reach tangible measures, to diminish and finally eliminate the threats which loom over the European peoples.

Resumption of Talks Urged

AU071955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 7 Dec 83

["To Reach an Agreement on the Halting of the Siting of New Missiles in Europe, the Withdrawal and Scrapping of the Ones in Place" -- AGERPRES Headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/12/1983 -- Under the above headline, newspaper SCINTEIA of December 7, carries the second article on the proposals contained in the expose by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the festive meeting of December 1, dedicated to the anniversary of the foundation of the unitary Romanian national state, and on the recent demarches made by the Romanian head of state for the elimination of the nuclear danger and for an undelayed amelioration of the serious situation emerged as an outcome of the new measures for the escalation of nuclear armings.

The article reads inter alia:

Europe was already the most armed continent, almost all the mass destruction weapons, the nuclear ones included are stockpiled here and they can turn the globe into a radioactive desert several times over. Despite this situation, a series of measures were taken, the people's will being disregarded, which have worsened even more this dangerous situation. American medium-range missiles have begun to be emplaced in several West European countries; in response, the Soviet Union walked out of the Geneva talks and declared that it would take measures to site other missiles in the territory of some European states and in other zones of the world.

The situation is undoubtedly very serious. But it is not too late to take action so as to prevent a catastrophe, to stop Europe's and the whole world's advance toward the nuclear abyss. This is the profoundly humanistic message of the consistent initiatives and demarches of Romania's president Nicolae Ceausescu, who calls now, at the eleventh hour, for high responsibility to be shown for mankind's destinies, for peoples' vital interests to be given prime place. In this respect, the declaration of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council and of Romania's Government advances a realistic, clear and specific programme of action, whose application could result in an immediate amelioration of the serious situation created, in the elimination of the nuclear danger.

The first, most pressing and stringent measure to be adopted is to give up in the shortest delay the adopted or envisaged steps, to stop the emplacement of medium-range missiles -- any operations of siting American missiles in Europe, of bringing other missiles in the territory of other West European states and likewise to stop any operations preparing the emplacement of Soviet medium-range missiles in the territory of the German Democratic Republic and of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic included. The translation into fact of these proposals could result in a "freezing" of the nuclear armament in Europe. This would provide conditions for the resumption of negotiations, the only rational way of solving the missiles' issue in Europe, of eliminating the nuclear danger.

Romania and the Romanian head of state are of the opinion that the undelayed resumption of negotiations cannot be seen as a question of procedure or a technicality, but an ardent imperative, a firm requirement of European peoples. The particular importance of the resumption of negotiations as soon as possible derives first of all from the fact that this pertains to a crucial alternative: Either the way of negotiations is taken to reach an agreement on the halting of the current escalation of nuclear armings, or this escalation keeps going on at a tremendous pace, increasing out of proportion, heightening the risk of a nuclear holocaust with inestimable consequences.

Under the circumstances, the fundamental option dictated by reason, by the supreme interests of peoples, of human kind, can only be one: namely, the resumption of the negotiations. No doubt, the resumption of the negotiations would offer the practical possibility of an agreement acceptable to both parties. Or the breaking of the dialogue, the absence of negotiations can lead to no solutions. On the contrary, new dangers would emerge for peoples' peace and life.

Advocating efficient and constructive negotiations, SCINTEIA writes: The Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva on the medium-range missiles in Europe cannot be regarded as a purpose. They cannot be a veil for the continuation of the schemes of arming, a curtain behind which the nuclear potential should be increased, protected against the eyes of public opinion. What peoples expect is that the negotiations proceed in a constructive manner, efficiently and with a precise finality, and lead to an equitable agreement regarding the cessation of the emplacement of the new missiles, the withdrawal and destruction of the ones in place, the complete diminution of the nuclear danger in keeping with the major interests of peace and security in Europe and the world over.

The attention is arrested by the fact that in various political and press quarters various "hypotheses" and "suppositions" are produced in connection with the resumption of the Geneva negotiations. Differing or opposing opinions have appeared about the necessary prerequisites, preliminary conditions, etc. Of course, there is one essential aspect, namely the halting of the emplacement of the new missiles already brought to Europe, which should be for the time being stored and kept in stocks. At the same time, necessary is the cessation of any preparatory work for the materialization of the measures established or announced by either side. According to Romania's opinion, the resumption of the negotiations is such an important imperative as it cannot and ought not to be connected in any way to secondary aspects, to tactics, conjuncture, prestige, etc. The resumption of the dialogue is an all-embracing necessity impossed by the present severe situation. What is important is that the necessary political will be proved for the achievement of an agreement and this will prevail over any other reasons, while placing the peoples' interests and will above anything else.

Referring then to the broader framework of the negotiations, the newspaper goes on: The most important thing is that the negotiations be conducted in a constructive spirit, of mutual understanding and respect, of receptivity to the proposals and positions presented, with the wish to seek out the points of agreement and to pass to their gradual development, as it is only this way that positions can become closer and understanding be crystalized apt to lead to the lessening and definitive removal of the dangers that threaten the European people.

LEADERS CABLE LAOS ON NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY

AU061156 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Dec 83 p 6

[Text] To Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR];

To Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and of the People's Supreme Assembly:

On the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the proclamation of the LPDR, on behalf of the RCP, the Grand National Assembly, and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and we want to convey to you and to the Lao people sincere congratulations.

The Romanian people, who have supported the just struggle of the Lao people for national and social liberation, rejoice in the results they are obtaining in building the new social system in Laos.

We take this opportunity to express our conviction that the relations of friendship and solidarity between our parties and peoples will continuously develop in the common interests of the Lao and Romanian peoples and of the general cause of socialism, independence, peace, and cooperation in the world.

On the national anniversary of the LPDR we convey to you and to the friendly Lao people wishes for ever greater successes in building socialism and in the socioeconomic development of your country, under the leadership of the LPRP.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania;

Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania;

Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SYRIAN AMBASSADOR 7 DEC

AU071117 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu today received Syrian Ambassador Muhammad Hayssam Barakat at the latter's request. A cordial talk ensued on the occasion.

MITTERRAND TO ADDRESS SFRY ASSEMBLY 15 DECEMBER

LD072304 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0816 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Dec (TANJUG) -- Vojo Srzentic, president of the Yugoslav Assembly, has convened a joint session of the Federal Chamber and of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces for 15 December.

Francois Mitterrand, president of the French republic, will address the delegates of both chambers of the SFRY Assembly at this session.

SPILJAK SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO LAO PRESIDENT

AU061937 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Dec 83 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- On the occasion of the Lao national holiday, Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram on behalf of the SFRY Presidency to Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, with cordial congratulations and best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly people of this nonaligned country.

HODZA TO ATTEND ARGENTINE PRESIDENT INAUGURATION

LD080045 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1723 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Belgrade, December 7 (TANJUG) -- Presidency of Yugoslavia member Fadil Hodza left here today (Wednesday) for Argentina where he will attend, on behalf of the Presidency, the inauguration of newly-elected Argentine President Dr Raul Ricardo Alfonsin.

Radical Party Leader Dr Raul Alfonsin won an absolute majority in the general elections held on October 13 this year.

MAMULA SPEECH ON ARMY STATUS REPORTED 7 DEC

LD071418 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Dec (TANJUG) -- Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national defense, today briefed the delegates in the Federal Chamber in detail about the military-political situation and about the financial requirements of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA]

We proceeded, first and foremost, from an assessment of the military-political situation in the world, and especially in Europe and the Mediterranean, and from the established principal objectives in the policy of the development and modernization fo the YPA adopted in the modified and improved mid-term YPA development plan up to 1985, which has been adapted to the existing conditions and economic possibilities of our country.

For this reason I want to stress at the outset that the present exceptionally complex and uncertain international military-political situation, with the consequential need constantly to strengthen the overall defense capability of our country, makes it impossible to substantially change the objectives in next year's YPA draft budget; nor will it be possible to do that in the ensuing years either, even though we fully understand our economic difficulties.

It is an undeniable fact that virtually all the areas of international political and economic relations are in the grip of a profound crisis. This applies particularly to the relations between the great powers and the blocs, which pose a serious threat to world peace and security. Unfortunately, this crisis has been going on too long. It is getting worse and is increasingly taking on the characteristics of the cold-war period. Even worse, it comes at a time when far more numerous and destructive nuclear and conventional weapons have been piled up, while modern technology provides diverse prospects for extending the arms race in all dimensions, both on earth and in space, said Mamula.

We must reckon with the fact that the continuation of the present negative tendencies, primarily the intensified bloc rivalry and the arms race, could produce a critical level of tension and could increase the risks of wide-scale armed conflicts, which have been kept under control so far. World military spending registered an unprecedented growth. In 1983 it reached the alarming level of $882 billion, which represents a growth of over 24 percent over 1982.

The fact that the arms race and the growth of the military might of the great powers and of the blocs threaten mainly the nonaligned and other developing countries is particularly unwelcome. Its consequence is the creation of new focal points of crisis, military interventions and the outbreak of local wars. Because of the threat to their independence and freedom, these countries are forced to arm themsleves more quickly, using resources allocated for their economic and general social development. This process leads to a further aggravation of social problems in many countries and to the deepening of basic contradictions, and creates an unstable situation suitable for the so-called "indirect approach" and the application of special warfare methods.

Logically, we are interested most in the state of relations in Europe and in the Mediterranean, which has a direct impact on our security. It is obvious that Europe continues to be the center of the arms race, although the majority of the most modern armed forces of the two blocs are already concentrated on its territory.

At the same time the cost of modern weapons and military equipment continues to rise. The cost of a modern fighter-bomber has increased to $21 million over the $8 million price of the previous generation. The price of a modern tank is $1.7 to $2.2 million, while a tank of the previous generation cost less than $500,000.

The installation of the first medium-range missiles in Europe has already caused a considerable deterioration in relations between the great powers and blocs. It is certain that their continued installation will cause further deterioration in the international political climate, as well as in the internal political situation in many countries. All this leads to further degradation of security in Europe.

The situation in the Middle East and in Eastern Mediterranean is also developing unfavorably. The internal conflict in Lebanon, coupled with the interference and military intervention by foreign countries, threaten to divide that country. The worsening situation is considerably contributed to by the tragic conflict within the PLO. However it cannot be ruled out that, as a result of military pressure on Syria, this crisis could escalate into a conflict of wider dimensions with all the accompanying dangers, not only to peace in that area, but to the security of the countries around that region. Any major shift in the balance of forces in that area has an inevitable impact on the military and political situation in the wider surrounding area, including the Balkans. The situation created as a result of the recent secession of the Turkish part of Cyprus also has an impact on our security. The inevitable consequence of that unilateral and illegal act is to worsen security in the Balkans and to step up military activities in our neighborhood.

The continuation of the Iraq-Iran war, which, to all appearances, will threaten peace in a wider area on a long-term basis, in view of the constantly present danger of the internationalization of this conflict, also continues to pose a serious problem.

The Balkans has also begun to attract more attention, both in connection with the situation in the Middle East and because of the developments in individual countries, primarily in Albania. The purges and the liquidations there indicate that the internal crisis in that country is getting worse. At the same time the Albanian leadership continues to meddle in the crudest possible way in our internal affairs. With this sort of conduct, Albania, objectively speaking, is initiating a crisis that can be very dangerous for the security in the Balkans and much further afield.

The recent statements by some senior Bulgarian military leaders, which revive the well-known negative stands about Macedonian national history and about the independence of the Macedonian nation, are not in keeping with the principles adopted at Helsinki with the policy of developing good neighborly relations and cooperation. At the same time this calls into question the proclaimed objectives, initiatives and activities of Bulgaria concerning peace and good neighborly relations in the Balkans. Consistent to its peace-loving and nonaligned policy, our country will continue to work for the development of good relations with all, especially neighboring, countries, on the principles of respect for sovereignty and non-interference in their internal affairs.

Admiral Branko Mamula went on to stress that we are watching carefully all the developments in military-political relations, and we monitor the significance and the role given to the military factor in the implementation of the political strategy of those forces in the world with aspirations of conquest. In this acute international situation we must not lag behind to any substantial degree in the combat training and technical equipping of our Armed Forces, because well-equipped, modern armed forces, as Comrade Tito always used to stress, represent a guarantee of peace along our borders; and without peace there is no freedom or unhampered socialist construction in our country. In view of this and of the complex economic situation in the country, we adapted the YPA development plans to the existing conditions and to realistic economic possibilities. As you know not since 1976 has the YPA budget matched the percentage of our national income originally allocated to it. For this reason we had to make great efforts to ensure that this did not cause serious delays in the implementation of our program of modernization and combat build-up, which could jeopardize the implementation of the basic development objectives and of the YPA.

In the implementation of the all-people's defense and social self-protection concept and of the organization of our defense and self-protection system, measures were taken and activities pursued that helped to raise the defense capability of our society to a level that guarantees mobilization and involvement of the entire defense potential of our society. Significant results were attained in the development of the armed forces this year -- despite the unfavorable international military-political conditions and internal difficulties, and especially because of the complex economic situation -- although they were not the same as we had planned at the beginning of our medium-term plan, stressed Mamula.

In view of the combat characteristics of the forces we could expect in our area in the event of an aggression and of the doctrine of their use, the weight in the modernization of all three services of the YPA was placed on increased firing capabilities, especially the accuracy and the range of the weapons, on increased combat and maneuver capability, on resistance to electronic effects and on perfecting the system of command from the organizational-functional and material-technical point of view.

Particular progress was made in the organizational improvement of the land forces and in the training of their units as well as in increasing their overall firing power and maneuver capability. The offensive capability of our air force was stepped up with the introduction of more modern and efficient aircraft. The air defense system was improved qualitatively, especially the protection of the main elements of our armed forces and vital installations on our territory. The building and the training of our Navy for even more efficient defense was continued. The construction and introduction of more modern vessels and coastal defense weaponry have considerably increased the combat capability of this service.

Territorial defense has been developed and has attained a relatively high level of organization, particularly at the grass roots level. At this level, it represents an important element of self-protection of our society.

The conditions in which the all-people's defense and social self-protection concept and system develop will determine the further buildup of our Armed Forces. The general orientation in this respect will be on the harmonious development of both components parallel with a considerable increase in their combat capabilities, on an improved organizational structure -- which will have to be upgraded more quickly to the level of combat tasks -- better training and level of technical equipment.

Our concept and the doctrine of conducting an all-people's defense war imposes on us the need to equip our Armed Forces with modern combat equipment suitable for use in a lengthy, exhausting war; also required is that we should attempt to maintain the most important combat systems. This refers primarily to the YPA. From the beginning of such a war it will resist, both independently and in cooperation with other forces, frontal actions by armies equipped with the appropriate sophisticated military technology systems.

Parallel with the necessary development of heavy equipment, the need has been emphasized particularly for extensive reequipping of territorial defense units with resources for close anti-armor combat and for low- and medium-altitude air defense operations. This process began last year.

A dynamic development of our research and development capacities, the armaments industry, and of our economy as a whole has significantly increased the possibility of equipping our armed forces with more modern armament resources of domestic manufacture. This has a multiple significance for our independent and nonaligned policy and for the country's overall economic and technological development.

Favorable conditions have been secured for the research, development and manufacture of the most important and complex armament resources and military equipment for mass use, with the result that we today manufacture: infantry weapons and equipment; support weapons and air defense weapons (both guns and missiles) with the appropriate ammunition; anti-armor equipment and ammunition; mines and explosive devices; electronic and communication resources; combat and noncombat vehicles; aircraft and vessels of virtually all kinds; laser and optical electronic equipment; complex, modern artillery and missile guidance systems; and so forth. We import only complex armaments which it is not economical to manufacture in our country and those which we have not so far managed to develop or master the production of.

This year, work has been in progress on 986 research and development projects, for which considerable financial resources (about 4 percent of the YPA budget) have been allocated, and in which -- in addition to YPA scientific institutions and organizations of associated labor working to specific targets -- over 140 of our country's scientific and development organizations have been involved.

The armament and military equipment industry is in the process of being reconstructed and modernized. Despite this the industry fulfilled its 1982 production plans at the level of 97 percent (the highest implementation level during the past 12 years), while the physical volume of production was 6.5 percent up on 1981. Implementation of the planned targets during the past 9 months of this year is 6 percent up from the same period last year. Despite raw material and reproduction material supply difficulties, it is expected that the production plan will be fully implemented.

Military-economic relations and scientific-technical cooperation with foreign countries are developing in keeping with the principles of our foreign policy and play an extremely important part in consolidating our country's role in the world. Economic cooperation is particularly intensive with nonaligned and developing countries, the content and forms of cooperation being increasingly varied. This year we have attained very noted results in combat training and education. Our basic activities in this area were channelled into: improvements in combat training, and the education and military schooling systems; officer, command and headquarters training; reserve unit training, mainly of service units and of units ear-marked for social self-protection tasks; completion of the plans and programs on new military technology and organization of units; elaboration of measures on the further socialization of the mass training of the population; and joint training of all defense structures (especially in the Jedinstvo-83 combined territorial exercises and combined territorial exercises held on a smaller scale in all other SFRY areas).

The YPA supports and carries out all the measures and actions taken in our society aimed at overcoming difficulties and strengthening stability. It is deeply conscious of the fact that the battle for economic stabilization is entering a decisive stage and that it can be won only by maximum efforts of all subjective forces. This also means the YPA, as an integral part of our society. The army confirms its readiness to carry out its tasks with a rational use of material resources and with personal self-denial, and to contribute to the implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization. All our officers, commands and headquarters, Communists and young soldiers attach all their attention and importance to the stabilization program.

In keeping with a tradition extending over a period of many years, YPA members were acting this year in many social and economic actions in our country. In aiding their exercise and war infrastructure preparations they took part in rebuilding roads and bridges, building water supplies harvesting, afforestation work, eliminating the consequences of earthquakes, extinguishing fires, rescue work in major traffic accidents, and so forth. In the course of the year, rational use was made of material and financial resources, without imparing the combat readiness of our Armed Forces.

The annual directly measurable savings that have been made by the YPA amount to 5 billion dinars or 3 percent of the total YPA budget resources for the year, which is also expected to be met in 1984. These resources were used to finance the routine activity and priority tasks of YPA development and modernization not funded originally. However, despite the total rational use of the material and financial resources and rigorous economies, it is impossible to compensate for the fact that financial resources amounting to 5.2 percent of our national income were not secured. According to present estimates concerning the financing of the YPA in 1983 only 4.7 percent of our national income was ensured. It is well known that in 1982 the percentage involved was even lower, amounting to 4.54 percent.

The dinar and foreign currency resources that have been secured, the rapid decline in the dinar's exchange rate and the big increase in prices and the cost of living have inevitably caused the YPA modernization and development to slow down and the living standard of members of the Armed Forces to fall substantially, Mamula said.

From what I have said so far it can be seen that this year once again we gave priority to securing the resources for the targets that directly influence an increase in the combat capability of the units and in the institutions such as: purchase of armaments and other military equipment, research and development work in the sphere of arming and of military technology, modernization of training and military education, securing and improving of cadres, modernization of the capacities for production purposes, and the overhaul of arms and military equipment.

The results we have obtained would no doubt have been greater but for the high rise in prices in all areas of expenditure, and especially of reproduction material, energy and food, both on the domestic and on the foreign market, and for the rapid decline in the exchange rate of the dinar, all of which has substantially reduced the YPA's real purchasing power.

In addition, there have been serious problems in the timely influx of resources and in our ability to pay the debts that have matured. All this means that a substantial part of the program of the organizational improvement of the units, their equipping with arms and military equipment, establishment of wartime material reserves, construction of infrastructure objects and accommodation will be carried forward into 1984 and the years to come.

The Federal Secretariat for National Defense has adopted the plan for the implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization, in which the results to date in all basic activities are analyzed, previously established measures and activities (short-term and long-term) are updated and amended, and uniform criteria for measuring the results of their implementation are expanded. Similar plans have also been formulated by the YPA units and institutions, and the broadest measures and activities are being pursued in the area of stabilization and the increase of military readiness.

The Federal Secretariat for National Defense, in keeping with the requirements of the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization, has carried out changes in the YPA's medium-term development plan until 1985, by which the annual development plans and programs of the units and institutions have been adapted to the existing circumstances and to the realistic eocnomic possibilities for their realization. In keeping with this the volume of tasks for 1984 has been established and an estimate of amounts to 5.2 percent of the expected national income, in other words, 231.6 billion dinars. This does not allow for the realization of the tasks of the reduced medium-term modernization program, so that an important part of this is laid down in the amended medium-term plan cannot be realized in this plan period and will have to be carried over to the next.

Priority will be given to technical modernization in 1984, with the aim of continuity the introduction of modern weaponry and military equipment in keeping with the technical and technological achievements and economic possibilities of the country.

In addition to the tasks of organizational and technical modernization in 1984, the realization of other central tasks of the YPA will also be guaranteed, such as:

-- the expansion of systematic cadre decision to increase the quality of cadres and productivity of work;

-- the realization of innovative aspects of training and military schooling in keeping with the organizational and technical modernization of the Armed Forces and the development of military science and skills;

-- the effective functioning of the support for the units and institutions of the YPA, with the tendency for this to rely even more on the existing production and service capacities;

-- the creation of new forms and quantities, and the refurbishing of existing military material reserves;

-- the construction and modernization of the most essential military facilities intended for basic accommodation, and maintenance and repair of the equipment and facilities required for military activity.

In addition to this, these funds will also satisfy the most urgent essential needs for the daily life and work of the units and institutions, as well as the living standards of the members of the YPS. In this respect efforts will be made to maintain the level already achieved in the feeding, clothing and accommodation of soldiers and cadets, while the personal incomes of the YPA active personnel will, as before be aligned with the trends of personal incomes in society.

Proceeding from the present projections and assumptions on price trends and other economic conditions in 1984, the Federal Secretariat for National Defense believes that, with maximum implementation of economic measures and with frugal and rational expenditure of resources, the proposed funds will guarantee the realization of the central tasks in 1984, which will facilitate continuity in the modernization and military capability of the YPA, said Admiral Mamula in conclusion.

MARKOVIC WARNS ON 'FALSE UNITY,' URGES DIALOGUE

AU071620 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Today, Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, held talks with Rijeka's sociopolitical aktiv and the management leadership of the Treci May shipbuilding plant. Milivoj Valencic, Zagreb Radio correspondent, reports from Rijeka:

The existing gap between orientations and the practical fulfillment of tasks is causing uncertainty among party members in Rijeka. Thus a feeling is becoming apparent that there is ideological disunity in the party and the dilemmas among the Communists are further exacerbated because of the different views expressed by responsible sociopolitical workers.

Reacting to this situation, Dragoslav Markovic said that we are still being pressed down by the concept of monolithic unity. It is in the name of a false unity that a part of the public tries to present any discussion of free minds as a proof showing that there are only conflicts and excesses in our country. This is not in accord with the real situation. The truth is different, Dragoslav Markovic pointed out, and it is something completely natural to express the opinions and views of one's community in public dialogues. Democracy, which is the essence of socialist self-management, originates in free and public discussions. The democratization of social relations is not possible without public dialogue. However, Markovic warned, our public statements are still burdened by a narrowmindedness and consequently a considerable amount of intolerance finds its expression in some public statements. The joint and common interests should be recognized.

All this cannot be achieved without a real and true involvement of the 2 million LC members who must win the difficult struggle to change the social awareness. The attitude toward social ownership has not been as yet perfected and it is not understood that lack of discipline and idling are in fact equal to stealing from those who are devoted to their tasks and who work honestly.

FEC DISCUSSES SOCIOECONOMIC DRAFT RESOLUTION

LD072237 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1020 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Belgrade 7 Dec (TANJUG) -- At its session today, chaired by Zvone Dragan, the Federal Executive Council discussed the observations and proposals made by the committees of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the Yugoslav Assembly concerning the draft resolution on the socioeconomic development of the country in 1984 and adopted its stands concerning this matter.

The council endorsed the proposal that the draft law on a temporary ban on the use of a part of social resources held by sociopolitical communities and by self-management interest communities of social activities to be spent in 1984 should be adopted under accelerated procedure, facilitating the implementation of objectives proposed in next year's draft resolution.

KOSOVO ECONOMIC RESULTS FOR 9 MONTH PERIOD

AU061231 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Dec 83 p 7

[Z. Zejneli report]

[Text] Pristina, 3 Dec -- In the first 9 months of this year, the Kosovo economy has achieved very satisfactory financial results. The total revenue of the Kosovo economy increased 4.6 percent, expenditures decreased 2 percent, and income increased 43 percent. A very significant fact is that losses have been reduced by 23 percent compared to last year. In the first 9 months this year, industrial production increased 0.6 percent, and considering the present satisfactory trends, it has been estimated that industrial production of the Kosovo economy will increase 3 percent by the end of this year.

These data were presented at a press conference at the Kosovo Executive Council. It has also been said that the accumulation [akumulacija] of the Kosovo economy has increased 90 percent and reserves 31.3 percent. One hundred and three basic organizations of associated labor in the province incurred losses totaling 2,589,000,000 dinars. These organizations employ 24,471 workers. Of special importance is that there are no large work organizations of Kosovo among these.

BRIEFS

NEW COSTA RICAN AMBASSADOR -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, on 8 November received Francisco Antonio Pacheco, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Costa Rica to the SFRY, who presented his credentials. [Summary] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Nov 83 p 7 AU]

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH POLAND -- Belgrade -- A protocol on commodity trade between Yugoslavia and the PPR for 1984 was signed in Belgrade yesterday. As was announced, the protocol envisages an increase of the volume of commodity trade by 15 percent. It should reach $700 million, while this year it will reach the value of about $600 million. The Polish delegation, which was headed by Wladyslaw Gwiazda, undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, was received by the following members of the Federal Executive Council: Dr Miljenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade, and Spasoje Medenica, president of the Yugoslav part of the Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Nov 83 p 7 AU]